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Striking Soviet Miners Call For a Free Nationwide Union

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — As a wave of wildcat strikes spread across Soviet coalfields from the Arctic Circle to Central Asia, militant miners showed signs on Thursday of forging a nationwide independent organization that would challenge the officially sanctioned trade unions.

In interviews broadcast Thursday night on Soviet television, strike leaders indicated they would not disband the strike committees that have overseen the 10 days of unparalleled labor unrest.

A strike leader in the Don River city of Rostov, who declared that he was speaking for all coalfield workers in that southern mining area, called for an immediate national congress of coal workers, with exclusion of senior industrial managers.

Authorities in Moscow announced that a package of economic and political concessions accepted by the strikers in the Siberian city of Prokopyevsk, who were the first to walk out, would be extended to coalfields nationwide.

The agreement promises not only increased supplies of scarce consumer goods and pay raises for night work but also "full economic and legal independence" for the mines, a concession not fully explained in press reports. It also envisages an increase in coal prices to pay for the improved benefits.

The concessions appeared to have brought an end to the walkouts that paralyzed the Kuznetsk Basin region of western Siberia.

The Soviets have evacuated thousands of tourists from the Black Sea region of Abkhazia. Page 2.

And the Tass press agency said Thursday night that the first strikers had begun returning to work in some of the 125 mines of the Donets Basin in the Ukraine, the country's largest coal area.

But the comments of mine leaders indicated that even if the concessions bought labor peace, the strike could leave behind seeds of a new and independent workers' movement.

According to one report, miners who walked out Thursday in the western Ukrainian city of Chervonograd included in their list of demands the creation of an independent national coal union explicitly modeled on the Polish union Solidarity.

Official trade unions, reflecting the conciliatory Kremlin approach to the coal miners, have declared their support for the strikes, which have closed mines in at least six separate regions.

But their representatives have been virtually invisible in reports from the scene, except as targets of bitter criticism.

On the Thursday night television news program, a reporter in the Kuznetsk Basin region said the strike had "revealed the total incompetence of and detachment from the workers of many trade-union functionaries."

He then turned to the director of a mine in the town of Chernigovsk, who said: "The chairman of the local trade union committee did not show up at all. He was on vacation at a rest sanitorium and remained there throughout the strike."

The Soviet president, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, speaking to Communist Party leaders Tuesday, said ineffective trade union leaders shared the blame for deterioration of living conditions in the mining areas, and he called for a major restructuring of the union organizations.

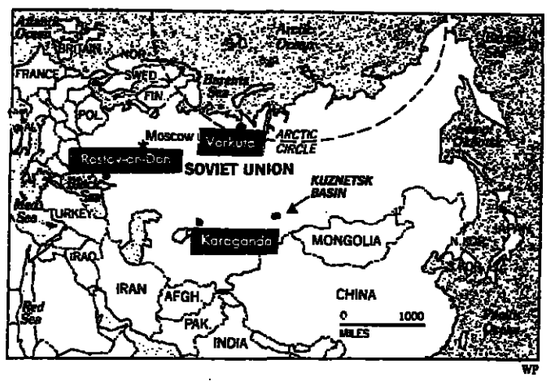
Mr. Gorbachev would presumably prefer to revamp the existing trade unions rather than see the birth of a labor movement genuinely outside the control of the government and the Communist Party.

But he has tolerated the birth of other independent political movements — most notably the powerful popular fronts that have grown up in the Baltic republics — as a healthy sign of grassroots support for his "revolution from the top."

Acceptance of an unofficial labor movement might win the Soviet leader a valuable measure of good will from workers, a constituency that has been most bitterly disappointed by Mr. Gorbachev's inability thus far to improve living standards.

As the Siberian strikers who be-

See STRIKE, Page 5



Dennis Cook/The Associated Press

Mr. Bush with Neil A. Armstrong during a ceremony marking the 20th anniversary of Mr. Armstrong's walk on the moon.

Bush Calls for Manned Mission to Mars

By Kathy Sawyer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President George Bush proposed on Thursday that the United States pursue a "long-range continuing commitment" to manned exploration of the solar system by establishing a base on the moon in the 21st century, to be followed by a manned mission to Mars.

"Our goal is nothing less than to establish the United States as the preeminent space-faring nation," Mr. Bush said.

As expected, however, he outlined no specific programs or funding.

He cited the planned space station Freedom as the first step and called for the National Space Council to produce a concrete blueprint for expansion to the moon and Mars "as soon as possible."

"The time has come to look beyond brief encounters" in space, he said. "We must commit ourselves anew to a sustained program of manned exploration of the solar system and, yes, the permanent settlement of space."

The speech was delivered on the 20th anniversary of the first landing on the moon to a gathering of astronauts and international space officials. It was the strongest expression of support for the space program from a president in many years. Space advocates described it as "a beginning" and the best they

See BUSH, Page 5

Fed Sees Slower Growth

Greenspan Says No Steep Decline Likely in Rates

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Most Federal Reserve policymakers expect the U.S. economy to grow at only about a 1 percent annual rate in the second half of this year, and 1.5 percent to 2 percent in 1990, Fed Chairman Alan Greenspan told Congress on Thursday.

But Mr. Greenspan indicated that the central bank had no intention of cutting interest rates sharply unless it appeared the economy was headed for a recession. Even then, he hinted, its best efforts might not be enough to stave off an economic downturn.

In reaction to Mr. Greenspan's remarks, the Dow Jones industrial average posted early gains of more than 20 points, before sharply reversing in the final hour to finish down 8.92 points at 2,575.49 on the New York Stock Exchange. The dollar fell in New York against major currencies. (Pages 12 and 17).

The Fed chief, making his mid-year report to Congress, said current monetary policy is not directed at avoiding a slowdown in demand, since "a slowing from the unsustainable rates of 1987 and 1988 is probably unavoidable." What the central bank seeks to avoid, he said, "an unnecessary and destructive recession."

Nevertheless, the Fed chairman said, it was entirely possible that some policy mistake by the central bank could trigger a new recession, despite its best efforts to sustain the current economic recovery.

"Some day, some event will end the extraordinary string of economic advances that has prevailed since late 1982," he said.

Mr. Greenspan reported that the central bank had lowered the federal funds rate — the interest rate financial institutions charge on short-term loans to each other — by a quarter of a percentage point early in June and again early this month.

However, he would not assure questioning congressmen that the central bank would continue to reduce short-term interest rates, even in the same measured fashion in which they were raised by about 3 percentage points between March 1988 and March this year.

The Fed clearly faces "a fairly complex situation," in which the economy is expanding much less rapidly than it did in 1988 and early this year, but inflationary pressures continue," he said. In cutting rates, the Fed will be "cautious and properly so."

"The balance that we must strike is to support moderate growth of demand in the near term, while

See GREENSPAN, Page 17

Kiosk

Genscher Has Heart Attack

BONN (AP) — Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher suffered a mild heart attack on Thursday but was recovering well, a ministry spokesman said.

Mr. Genscher, 62, complained of chest pains about midday and was taken to a hospital in Bonn. The spokesman said he did not know when Mr. Genscher would be released.

Reuters-UPI

William C. Lucas, nominated to enforce U.S. civil rights law, is coming under hard questioning. Page 3.

General News

The Solidarity union was shaken by admissions that deputies abstained in order to ease Jaruzelski's election. Page 2.

Sports

Laurent Fignon, the man they love to hate, opened an apparently insurmontable lead in the Tour de France. Page 19.

Crossword Page 10.

Dow Close	The Dollar In New York	
Down 8.92	DM	1.9048
	Pound	1.623
	Yen	141.295
	FF	6.4595

Volkswagen To Raise $1 Billion

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Volkswagen AG, sitting on a mountain of cash like most other West German multinationals, announced Thursday that it is seeking a $1 billion line of credit in the Euromarket — the largest ever arranged for a German company.

The company's treasurer, Rutbert Reisch, said the decision to tap the market, where current activity is largely aimed at raising money to finance takeovers, was not a signal that the automaker is planning an acquisition.

"There is no merger or acquisition behind it," Mr. Reisch said from his office in Wolfsburg.

The decision to seek the credit, he explained, reflects the company's "new banking policy," which is aimed at "globalizing financial strategy."

The view among bankers, confirmed by Mr. Reisch, is that VW's financial management, which was completely overhauled after the 480 million Deutsche mark ($253 million at current rates) currency fraud that occurred in 1987, is embarking on a more aggressive approach to managing the company's short-term liquid assets.

With Volkswagen currently holding about 13 billion DM in cash, Mr. Reisch said, the credit line will give the company greater flexibility to invest part of that cash.

In addition, the company is aiming to formalize a link with a core group of international banks. J.P. Morgan & Co. was appointed to organize the seven-year credit, which is to be syndicated with banks outside West Germany. Neither Deutsche Bank AG nor Dresdner Bank AG, major VW lenders that also are represented on the company's board, will participate in the facility.

Bankers in Frankfurt said they did not know whether VW's move

See VW, Page 17

The New Line in China: It's 'O Party, Dear Party'

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

BEIJING — This is one of the Communist Party's latest weapons against counter-revolutionaries:

"O Party, O Party, dear Party, you're just like my mother in the way you raise me," a woman sings in a new cassette tape of revolutionary songs. "O Party, O Party, dear Party, you are my most beloved mother."

The cassette has just reached the shops, part of a government effort to broaden a campaign against "bourgeois liberalization" in the social sphere of life.

But the revolutionary music seems to be decidedly less popular than recordings from Taiwan, Hong Kong and the United States, which offer songs about romantic or sexual love but have nothing to do with political love.

In its efforts to reshape China's social life and promote what are hailed as the clean and simple values of the past, the government has begun to crack down on pornography, prostitution, gambling and even rock stars.

The government has also banned foreign newspapers from hotel newsstands; it has organized a national screening next month of a movie about the early career of Deng Xiaoping, China's senior leader, and has rushed to press a new book, "The Real Face of Fang Lizhi," a denunciation of the prominent dissident now hiding in the U.S. Embassy in Beijing.

But young people continue to express far more interest in Madonna than in Marx, which hints at the difficulties that the government will face in making Chinese society hew to the "communist road."

So far most people seem to be paying little attention to the attempt to crack down on culture, and the effort itself seems half-hearted.

"Following my feelings, let them lead me," an elaborately jeweled young woman sang on a variety show on the government-controlled television the other evening. "The objects of your dreams, you can find them anywhere."

The next act on the program was a young soldier sponsored by his unit in the People's Liberation Army, not ferreting out counterrevolutionaries but bare-chested and dressed in white tights as he cavorted around the stage in a display of modern dance.

The television commercials these days are even less revolutionary than the programming. Everything that is marketed, from shampoo to washing machines, seems to require beautiful and sometimes scantily clad young women to help show how it works.

The political crackdown has been merciless, with reports of thousands of arrests and imprisonments and several executions. But the crackdown on Western culture came only at the end of last month, when officials began to blame Zhao Ziyang, the ousted party leader, for not having monitored culture more closely. The campaign has been much milder than in the past.

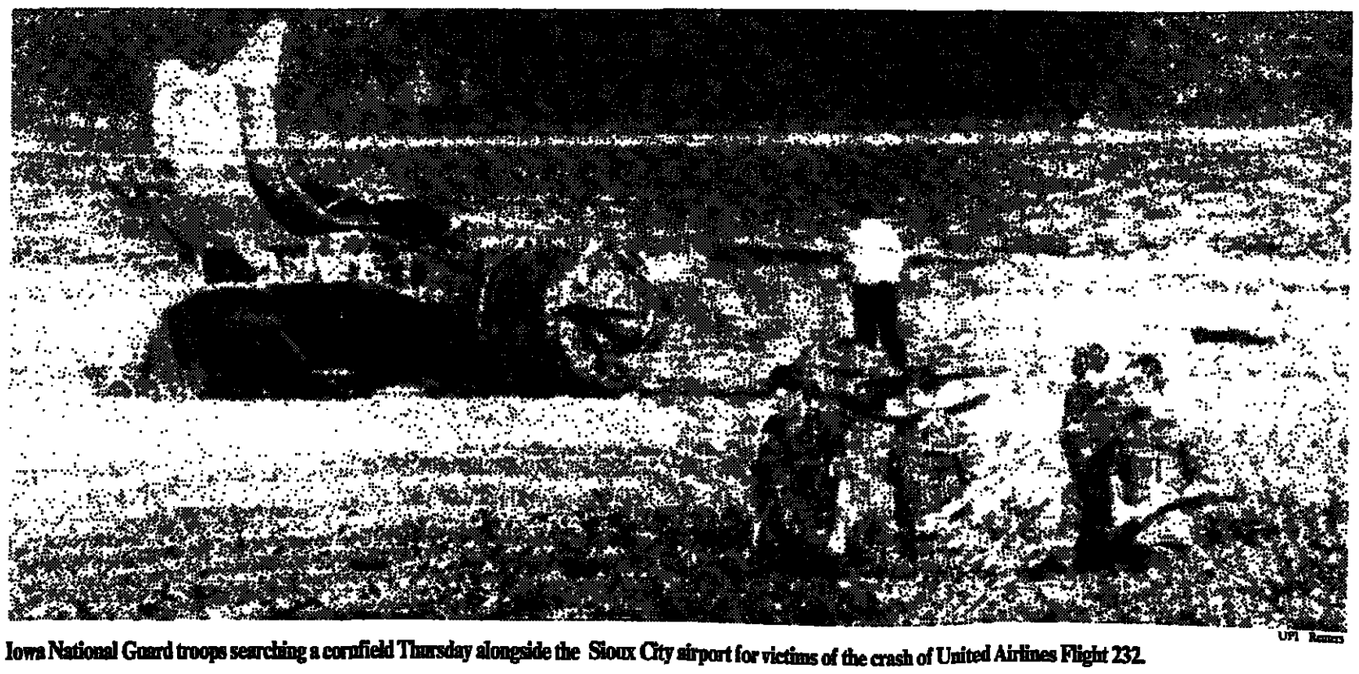
Just two years ago, for example, a campaign against bourgeois liberalization had television news broadcasters putting aside their Western suits for old-fashioned Mao suits.

Some Taiwanese recordings disappeared, along with the Chinese knight-errant novels of the Hong Kong author Jin Yong and the social criticisms of Bo Yang, an essayist from Taiwan.

These days, the political language sounds like that of more than a decade ago, during the Cultural Revolution, but one of the people regularly reading it over the national television news is a young woman who looks as if she stepped out of a Hong Kong fashion show: she wears silk shirts, necklaces and a modern hairdo.

Nor has there been any move to ban

See CHINA, Page 5



UPI Reuters

Iowa National Guard troops searching a cornfield Thursday alongside the Sioux City airport for victims of the crash of United Airlines Flight 232.

107 Killed Or Missing In Jet Crash

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SIOUX CITY, Iowa — Investigators searched on Thursday for clues to what caused a United Airlines DC-10 to lose its tail engine and then its hydraulic system before the wide-body jet crashed here in flames while trying to make an emergency landing.

Of the 293 people aboard the flight, 186 survived the crash on on

A bang, a jolt and impact: survivors tell of the end of United Airlines Flight 232. Page 2.

Wednesday and 107 were believed dead, including 33 who remained missing and were almost certainly dead, officials said.

Federal Aviation Administration authorities said the DC-10's pilot first reported "uncontained engine failure," which means parts shot out of the engine, possibly damaging other systems and causing what the pilot later described as "complete hydraulic failure."

Parts of the plane were found 50 miles (80 kilometers) away from the crash site.

The McDonnell Douglas DC-10, which was built 15 years ago, was disabled for 45 minutes and struggled to make an emergency landing at Sioux Gateway Airport.

It hit the runway and cartwheeled in a ball of fire into a field alongside it, breaking into three pieces. A part of the plane rolled, leaving passengers upside down, held by their seatbelts, when it stopped.

"It's tragic what happened, but amazing and delightful that so many survived," said a National Transportation Safety Board spokeswoman, Rachel Halterman,

See CRASH, Page 2

Romania's Communist Path: Austerity, Orthodoxy and Ceausescu Cult

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

BUCHAREST — The "personality cult," in Soviet standard usage, was a euphemism for Stalin's excesses. In Romania, the cult of Nicolae Ceausescu has developed its own rituals: adulation, sacrifice and relentless pursuit of heretics.

In 1968, Mr. Ceausescu was regarded as a heretic in many East European circles for refusing to go along with the Soviet-bloc invasion of Czechoslovakia to restore Communist orthodoxy.

Today, there is no more orthodox, centrally planned, single-party Communist state in Eastern Europe than Romania, which is one of the reasons President George Bush decided to skip it and visit Poland and Hungary instead.

Giant posters with President Ceausescu's portrait do not stare down at every public square the way Stalin's used to in Moscow, but signs along villages in the countryside proclaim "Party — Ceausescu — Romania" and "Ceausescu — Romania — Peace."

But the draft program for the Communist Party congress in November pulls out all the stops:

"The most beloved son of the Romanian people, the man of genius and architect of modern socialist Romania, the clear-sighted leader of the entire nation along the path of progress and welfare, a brilliant personality of the international Communist movement and world political life, a staunch and consistent fighter for the cause of socialism and communism, for the triumph of peace and collaboration in the world."

Mr. Ceausescu, who turned 71 in January, has been at the head of the party since 1965. In recent years, his wife, Elena, has also been described prominently in similar terms, and she is first deputy prime minister in charge of national research and education.

A son, Nicolae, is first secretary of the Communist Party organization in Sibiu. Western diplomats here tend to doubt that he is up to succeeding his father.

Human rights, free-market economy inroads and political pluralism have no place in Mr. Ceausescu's view of how society and economy should develop.

Because he believes that Romania should be dependent on no country for economic development, Mr. Ceausescu devoted $21 billion over the last decade to paying off the country's foreign debts. He announced in the spring that the process was complete.

Under the pressure of his drive for autarchy, living standards for most people spiraled down, say foreign residents from Communist and capitalist countries who have observed Romania over the years.

Stories that Romanians were starving or freezing for want of food or fuel, or going blind because each household was supposedly limited to one 40-watt light bulb, seem to be exaggerations — at least after the mildest winter in years.

The mystery is why there is any deprivation at all. The vast agricultural plain west of the capital does not look ragged and mismanaged like so many Soviet state and collective farms.

Rich, well-manicured fields promise an abundant harvest of wheat, corn and sunflowers — apparently mainly for export to earn foreign currency to support still more intensive industrialization in the next five-year plan.

The shortages appear to be on the same scale as in Moscow. People in Bucharest were lined up in food stores on a recent day to buy quarter-pound blocks of butter and sausage and fatty slabs of bacon, but markets with food from private plots offered carrots, onions and potatoes hard to find during the rest of the year.

Electricity is not rationed, Romanians said, but its use is controlled. Long-distance phone calls longer than three minutes cost 1.5 times the regular rate. Calls longer than six minutes cost twice as much and after 20 minutes, four times.

With investment planned to run 30 to 35

See ROMANIA, Page 5

Solidarity Members Quarrel After Election of Jaruzelski

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

WARSAW — The opposition movement Solidarity was shaken Thursday by the admission of several deputies and senators that they abstained on purpose in Wednesday's presidential election in order to ease General Wojciech Jaruzelski into office.

A meeting of Solidarity's parliament members was disrupted by angry confrontations when Andrzej Wielowieyski of Warsaw said he and other members invalidated their ballots or stayed away from the assembly to reduce the number of eligible votes and raise the likelihood of General Jaruzelski's election, despite defections from the Communist-led coalition.

A Solidarity senator, Stanislaw Bernatowicz from Gyzicko, cast his vote for the general, the man who imposed martial law in 1981 to crush the movement.

Expressing outrage, Ryszard Brzuzy, a deputy from Belchatow, threatened to resign, but was later persuaded to remain.

At Solidarity's Warsaw headquarters officials said they were swamped by telephone calls from supporters expressing anger.

In Wednesday's voting, General Jaruzelski scraped to victory with not a single vote to spare. Of 537 valid votes, the Communist leader obtained 270. To win, the general required 50 percent plus one vote, which voting officials defined as meaning 270.

For weeks, the general had hedged a decision whether to run, after declaring on June 30 that he would not do so for fear of defections among conservative Communists disgruntled with his liberalism.

In the voting, seven Solidarity members invalidated their ballots, while 11 stayed away. Had those ballots been cast against the general, he would have fallen short of the required amount for election.

Though General Jaruzelski's Communists generally maintained party discipline, Solidarity votes assumed a crucial role in the face of 27 defections in the ranks of the Communist-led coalition that nominated the general.

One Communist, Marian Czerwinski from Debica, was known to have voted against the general, and one remained absent. But of 76 members of the Peasant Party, a small allied group, six voted no and 13 abstained. Among 27 Democratic Party deputies, four cast no votes and three abstained. The 17 deputies that represent Roman Catholic fringe organizations traditionally allied with the Communists voted in a bloc for the general.

But the most startling figures came from Solidarity. While 222 deputies and senators cast votes against the general, Mr. Bernatowicz voted for him, and 18 abstained. But 11 deputies and senators invalidated their ballots, and 11 remained absent.

These reduced the total number of valid ballots, thus lowering the absolute number General Jaruzelski required.

Defending the abstentions, Mr. Wielowieyski said the deputies and senators had taken their decision because General Jaruzelski represented "the lesser evil."

In an impassioned plea for understanding, he said that Solidarity had made a decision, "not to prolong the crisis." He added, "We have made a decision and that decision still remains in our hands."

The anguish of union leaders over the voting behavior of Solidarity-endorsed deputies and senators emerged as a central topic at a session of Solidarity's National Executive Committee that met in Warsaw.

While the union has focused on politics in recent months, shopfloor organization has suffered. Membership figures are hard to come by, but a leader said: "At the moment, the union is weak. We are very weak in the factories."

In the debate over whether to join a Government, Jacek Kuron, a senior strategist and deputy, argued that Solidarity should demand its own prime minister and cabinet members, allowing the Communists the key ministries of defense, interior and foreign affairs.

Other deputies strongly defended the present policy of the majority within Solidarity of remaining within the opposition, and seeking to gain influence on government policy through parliament.

Janusz Onyszkiewicz, a deputy and Solidarity's national spokesman, argued forcefully that Solidarty was "not prepared."

"That is because, although we know what we want to do and what we want to achieve, and we know what we do not want, we do not have a program today."

With obvious approval of a majority of the deputies and senators, Mr. Onyszkiewicz argued that Solidarity should influence policy and gain experience through work in parliamentary commissions before seeking to form a government of its own.

■ Congratulatory Messages

Congratulations for the general arrived Thursday from the Soviet president, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, and from a spokesman for President George Bush.

"Wojciech Jaruzelski is deeply respected in the Soviet Union as the initiator of the policy of national accord and socialist renovation," said Mr. Gorbachev, according to Tass.

In Washington, the White House spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, said that in congratulating General Jaruzelski "our only concern is to see the political and economic reform process go forward." *(Reuters, AP)*

Czarek Sokolowski/The Associated Press

Wojciech Jaruzelski taking the oath of office as president.

Soviets Act To Rescue Travelers In Riot Area

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — Soviet authorities have evacuated thousands of tourists and banned new visitors in the Black Sea resort region of Abkhazia, where troops have been unable to suppress violence between rival ethnic groups, according to Soviet news reports Thursday.

Tass, the official press agency, said local authorities had banned Soviet as well as foreign tourists from the palm-lined, subtropical coastal resort in the Transcaucasian republic of Georgia.

Armed bands of Georgians and Abkhazians, who are part of an autonomous republic within Georgia, continued to roam the roads in the area about 870 miles (1,400 kilometers) south of Moscow, Tass said.

Tass said special flights from Sukhumi, the regional capital, where the fighting broke out last weekend, had rescued 1,500 people. A construction industry paper, Stroitelnaya Gazeta, said 7,000 tourists had been evacuated by sea.

The authorities declared a state of emergency and imposed a curfew in the region Tuesday, and by Thursday had confiscated more than 2,500 firearms, Moscow radio said.

But the report added that attacks on citizens, policemen and soldiers continued Wednesday night.

Soviet reports said Interior Ministry special forces and policemen were confiscating weapons from rioters, but Komsomolskaya Pravda, the Communist Youth League newspaper, reported that the Sukhumi police returned some firearms to frightened residents.

The paper said the police had been forced to "give way to the demands of people tortured by fear and rumors, who surrounded the district Interior Ministry building and demanded the return of their hunting weapons for self-defense."

The violence has claimed at least 18 lives. Komsomolskaya Pravda reported that 339 people had been wounded.

Georgians outnumber Abkhazians, 240,000 to 90,000, in the region, and each side claims discrimination by the other. Many Abkhazians demand that their area be designated a 16th Soviet republic.

More than 120 people have died in ethnic unrest in the last month in the southern Soviet republics of Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan.

In Abkhazia, armed rioters traveling in cars have attacked troops and citizens to seize weapons, Tass said. Some are attacked a hydroelectric dam and shot up two trains.

With strikes widespread in Sukhumi, food supplies have been interrupted and long bread lines form each morning, Komsomolskaya Pravda said.

Rules for citizens under the state of emergency forbid large street gatherings, ban the use of private cars and require all firearms to be surrendered to authorities. The order also includes a curfew from 11 P.M. to 6 A.M. *(AP, Reuters)*

WORLD BRIEFS

Veterans Split on Flag-Burning Issue

WASHINGTON (AP) — Veterans' organizations called on Congress on Thursday to overturn a Supreme Court decision that allows flag burning, but in evidence to a House judiciary subcommittee they were not unanimous on whether there should be a constitutional amendment.

"Choose whatever course of action is best for our nation and our flag and you will have the support of the Disabled American Veterans," said the group's national legislative director, John Heilman.

On the other hand, representatives of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars told the subcommittee that nothing less than amendment to the U.S. Constitution would be satisfactory. After four days of hearings, the House panel remained divided, with liberal Democrats on the panel adamantly opposed to a constitutional amendment and the Republicans in favor.

U.S. Judge Denies Bail for Khashoggi

NEW YORK (AP) — Adnan Khashoggi, the Saudi financier and arms dealer, remained in U.S. detention on Thursday after being extradited from Switzerland and pleading not guilty to charges of helping Ferdinand E. Marcos, the deposed Philippine president, and his wife, Imelda, plunder millions of dollars from their country.

Judge Charles Keenan of U.S. District Court said at a hearing that he "wouldn't dream of setting bail" until Mr. Khashoggi's wealth had been verified.

In October, a federal grand jury indicted Mr. Khashoggi, the Marcoses, five other people and the California Overseas Bank in Los Angeles. The Marcoses were accused of stealing millions from the Philippines to buy real estate and art in New York. Mr. Khashoggi allegedly posed as owner of some of the assets as a cover.

Iranians Urged to Act Against France

NICOSIA (Reuters) — An Iranian newspaper urged action against France on Thursday for the publication of a French translation of "The Satanic Verses," the novel by Salman Rushdie condemned by many Muslims as blasphemous.

Kayhan, Iran's largest-selling daily, said Muslims around the world were "duty bound to give the right answer to this shameful act."

The French translation of the book went on sale on Wednesday. Kayhan said the publisher had issued the translation after securing the backing of the French culture minister, Jack Lang, "in an apparent act of hostility towards Islam."

U.S. Moves to Limit Poindexter Case

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The independent prosecutor in the Iran-contra case, Lawrence E. Walsh, asked a U.S. judge on Thursday to dismiss the most serious charges against Admiral John M. Poindexter, the former national security adviser who was Oliver L. North's supervisor at the White House.

Mr. Walsh asked Judge Harold Greene to drop charges of conspiracy to divert funds from U.S. arms sales to Iran, theft of government property and fraud, in order to avoid a delay in the start of the trial. He had said, earlier that some charges against Admiral Poindexter would be abandoned to avoid the kind of discussions over the use of classified material that prolonged the trial of Mr. North.

Judge Greene said he would issue a decision within a few days. If the charges are dropped, Admiral Poindexter would still face criminal charges of lying to Congress and obstructing the congressional investigation of the sales of arms to Iran and diversion of profits from the sales to the U.S.-backed Nicaraguan rebels. The trial is expected to start this fall. Mr. North was convicted on three felony charges and was sentenced on July 5 to perform 1,200 hours of community service and to pay $150,000 in fines.

Mozambique Rebels Kill 82 Villagers

JOHANNESBURG (UPI) — Guerrillas of the Mozambican National Resistance killed 82 villagers, including women and children, and wounded 111 in southern Mozambique in their worst attack in two years, Mozambique's state-run radio reported Thursday.

The attack occurred Tuesday night but was reported a day after President Joaquim Chissano announced a peace initiative aimed at bringing the South Africa-backed guerrilla group, known as Renamo, to the negotiating table to end 13 years of civil war.

On Wednesday night, only hours after Mr. Chissano had spoken in Maputo with the leader of South Africa's governing party, Frederik W. de Klerk, Renamo rebels attacked troops of the ruling party near the South African border. Dozens were reported to have been killed.

Verdict in Palme Trial Is Kept Secret

STOCKHOLM (AP) — A district court reached a verdict on Thursday in the trial of the man accused of killing Prime Minister Olof Palme. The decision was kept secret, but the defendant was ordered to remain in custody, indicating a conviction was likely.

The suspect, Carl Gustav Christer Pettersson, 42, was ordered held until the publication of the verdict and sentence next Thursday. Had he been found not guilty, he would have been freed immediately.

Mr. Pettersson, a Swede with a long criminal record, has denied killing Mr. Palme. The four-term prime minister was shot and killed on Feb. 28, 1986, on a street in central Stockholm. The defendant's attorney said it was "highly probable" that Mr. Pettersson would appeal a guilty verdict.

For the Record

Thousands of civilians fled Beirut on Thursday after overnight artillery duels between Christian and Syrian forces pounded residential districts, raining 30 shells a minute at some points. The police said 13 persons were killed and 88 wounded. The bombardment resumed Thursday. *(AP)*

The third French test firing of its new-generation Hadès nuclear missile took place "with success" at a test range in southwestern France, the French Defense Ministry said Thursday. The short-range surface-to-surface nuclear missile is due to go into service in 1992. *(AFP)*

Authorities in Namibia freed 24 men on Thursday who were described as the territory's last political prisoners, and hundreds of cheering supporters escorted them back to their hometown in the South African-ruled territory, which is also known as South-West Africa. *(AP)*

The Turkish-run zone of Cyprus detained 108 people on Thursday, mostly Greek Cypriot women seized during violent overnight clashes with riot policemen in a UN buffer zone dividing Nicosia. *(Reuters)*

TRAVEL UPDATE

The Italian Air Force has begun using sensor equipment to gather data on the frothy slime that is polluting the Adriatic coast and damaging the area's tourist trade. *(Reuters)*

Forest fires swept southern France on Thursday, forcing the evacuation of 6,000 people from campsites, resorts and villages, the police reported. A drought that has hurt agricultural production in the region has also dried trees and spawned fires earlier in the season than usual. *(Reuters)*

WEATHER

EUROPE

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	19	66	19	66	
Amsterdam	22	72	8	46	
Athens	30	86	23	73	
Barcelona	29	84	20	68	
Belgrade	22	72	9	48	
Berlin	17	63	12	54	
Brussels	24	75	9	48	
Budapest	22	72	10	50	
Copenhagen	18	64	13	55	
Costa Del Sol	31	88	22	72	
Dublin	21	70	10	54	
Edinburgh	16	61	14	57	
Florence	30	86	17	63	
Frankfurt	23	73	8	46	
Geneva	24	75	11	52	
Helsinki	19	66	10	50	
Las Palmas	25	77	19	66	
Lisbon	28	82	13	55	
London	22	72	11	52	
Luxembourg	27	81	11	52	
Madrid	37	99	20	68	
Milan	26	79	18	64	
Moscow	24	75	11	52	
Munich	22	72	8	46	
Nice	27	81	21	70	
Oslo	20	68	13	55	
Paris	28	82	15	59	
Prague	19	66	7	45	
Reykjavik	12	54	10	50	
Rome	28	82	18	64	
Stockholm	18	64	12	54	
Strasbourg	25	77	10	50	
Venice	25	77	18	64	
Vienna	23	73	12	54	
Warsaw	23	73	12	54	
Zurich	23	73	8	46	

MIDDLE EAST

Ankara	30	86	14	57	fr
Cairo	33	91	21	70	fr
Istanbul	28	82	20	68	fr
Jerusalem	29	79	16	61	fr
Tel Aviv	30	86	20	68	fr

OCEANIA

Auckland	—	—	—	—	
Sydney	6	43	15	59	fr

ASIA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	32	90	25	77	th
Beijing	31	88	19	66	fr
Hong Kong	32	90	28	82	th
Manila	32	90	26	79	th
New Delhi	37	99	27	81	fr
Seoul	32	90	22	72	th
Shanghai	32	90	28	82	th
Singapore	32	90	26	79	th
Taipei	33	91	27	81	th
Tokyo	32	90	23	73	th

AFRICA

Algiers	34	93	18	64	fr
Cape Town	17	63	8	46	fr
Casablanca	22	72	14	57	fr
Harare	28	82	13	55	fr
Lagos	32	90	25	77	th
Nairobi	27	81	17	63	fr
Tunis	33	91	19	66	fr

LATIN AMERICA

Buenos Aires	20	68	12	54	fr
Lima	20	68	15	59	cl
Mexico City	25	77	14	57	fr
Rio de Janeiro	23	73	15	59	fr

NORTH AMERICA

Anchorage	19	66	10	50	sh
Atlanta	29	84	21	70	th
Boston	24	75	18	64	fr
Chicago	24	75	16	61	fr
Denver	32	90	15	59	fr
Detroit	27	81	14	57	fr
Honolulu	30	86	24	75	fr
Houston	31	88	23	73	fr
Los Angeles	27	81	19	66	fr
Miami	33	91	26	79	fr
Minneapolis	30	86	17	63	fr
Montreal	26	79	15	59	fr
Nassau	34	93	26	79	fr
New York	27	81	21	70	fr
Phoenix	40	104	27	81	fr
San Francisco	23	73	12	54	fr
Seattle	24	75	15	59	fr
Toronto	24	75	17	63	fr
Washington	29	84	23	73	th

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

FRIDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slight. FRANKFURT: Fair. Temp. 26 — 13 (79 — 54). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 27 — 16 (81 — 61). MADRID: Cloudy. Temp. 35 — 22 (95 — 72). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 27 — 21 (81 — 70). PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 28 — 17 (84 — 63). TEL AVIV: Fair. Temp. 29 — 17 (84 — 63). ROME: Not available. ZURICH: Fair. Temp. 24 — 13 (75 — 55). BANGKOK: Showers. Temp. 34 — 26 (93 — 79). HONG KONG: Showers. Temp. 28 — 32 (82 — 90). MANILA: Rain. Temp. 28 — 24 (82 — 75). SEOUL: Rain. Temp. 26 — 24 (86 — 75). SINGAPORE: Fair. Temp. 30 — 25 (86 — 77). TOKYO: Cloudy. Temp. 26 — 23 (86 — 73).

Bang, Jolt and Impact, but One Family Survives

By Constance Hays
New York Times Service

The first sign of trouble aboard United Flight 232 over the Midwest was a loud bang from the rear of the DC-10, followed by a jolt that made the jetliner shudder.

"I was listening to the headset, and all of a sudden there was a big noise," said Lori Michaelson, who was traveling from Denver to Chicago with her husband, Mark, and their three young children.

"My husband flies all the time, and he thought nothing of it," she said. "But I could see the stewardesses looked kind of panicky."

More than half an hour later, the plane lay in flaming ruins on the runway of the Sioux City Municipal Airport in Iowa.

Just after the initial noise, which some survivors described as an explosion, the pilot made an announcement on the public address system. "He said we had lost power in one engine but that we should be able to make it," David Lansberger said.

About 10 minutes later, the pilot announced that the plane would land in Sioux City because the engine problem had damaged the aircraft's tail. About 15 minutes after that, passengers were told to brace for a rough landing.

"The next thing I knew," Mr. Lansberger said, "the world was basically turned upside down."

The plane skidded on its side, rolled over once and continued skidding along the runway. Mr. Lansberger heard only the screeching of metal against pavement.

"Everybody was real calm," he said, as the plane began its descent. "We thought we were going to land and just walk off. There was noise everywhere, but not a lot of screaming."

When the plane came to a stop, Mr. Lansberger, who was sitting in an aisle seat in the 13th row of the economy section, was dangling upside down. "I released my seat belt and looked toward the emergency exit I was supposed to use, but I couldn't see it for the smoke," he said.

"I looked toward the back of the plane and I saw daylight," he went on. "At about Row 20 the plane stopped, and I was in the middle of a cornfield. I just kept walking."

Mrs. Michaelson was sitting in the 11th row of economy, holding her year-old daughter on her lap, when stewardesses began telling people to huddle in the crash-landing position. She put her baby on the floor of the plane, as instructed.

"She slid out on impact," Mrs. Michaelson said. "I didn't know where she was. We got ourselves unbuckled, and I didn't hear her crying. I just got my 6-year-old son out."

Once in the cornfields, where their fragment of the aircraft came to rest, Mr. Michaelson asked her where their daughter was. "He said, 'Did you get the baby out?' " Mrs. Michaelson said.

"I said, no — I lost her," she said.

Mr. Michaelson went back into the fuselage, which was beginning to belch black smoke as small fires broke out along the ruptured metal, to find the child.

"I could hear her crying," he said in a television interview, "but I couldn't see her. Other people were still going out. At that point, the smoke got worse. I started to see flames.

"Everybody else was out, and I went straight across the cornfields. When I got to a group of people, the baby was there in some woman's arms. A man had brought her out of the airplane and gave her to her to hold."

Another passenger, Melanie Cincala, said she retrieved an infant as she left the plane. "I remember picking up a little baby and carrying the baby out of the plane," she said.

She said that a fireball blew past her as she was getting out of the plane. The flames began in earnest after that.

Mr. Lansberger said most of the survivors he had met had been sitting in the middle of the plane. "From where I was sitting to about Row 20, everyone got off," he said. "About 60 of us walked out from that section."

Charlie Martz said in a television interview that he had crawled through an open window that was ringed with fire. "I said, 'The hell with it — I'm going for it,' " he said.

CRASH: *Investigators Seek Clues to DC-10 Disaster*

(Continued from page 1)

speaking on Thursday from a makeshift command center established by the agency in the Sioux City Convention Center.

"Even the investigators can't say why so many people survived," she said, "and there hasn't been time for speculation."

Flight 232, from Denver to Philadelphia via Chicago, carried 11 crew members and 282 passengers, including three infants, according to a United spokesman, Lawrence Nagin.

Most of the survivors were sitting in the middle of the plane, in Rows 9 to 19, said Dr. David Greco, director of the emergency department and helicopter services for the Marian Health Center.

"There was nothing left of the rear half of the aircraft," he said. "First class was devastated."

Except for the midsection, "the rest of the aircraft was in tiny little debris," he said.

Among survivors and rescue officials, tales of heroism abounded, beginning with praise for Captain A. C. Haynes, a 33-year United veteran.

Governor Terry Branstad visited the pilot's bedside and said at a news conference, "He was quite emotional about the situation and tears came to his eyes when he talked about the number of people who lost their lives."

The other two members of the Seattle-based cockpit crew were also being treated for injuries at a hospital.

Richard Vohs, a spokesman for Governor Branstad, said:

"The pilot attempted a landing on Highway 20 near Cushing, Iowa, and chose not to touch down there and make it back on into Sioux City, and then made it just short of the runway of the Sioux City airport."

Although investigators were looking at explosive failure of the plane's tail engine as the initial incident in the crash, they were also concerned about the reported failure of the plane's hydraulic systems as its pilot was attempting the landing.

The tail engine failed, and this may have caused the hydraulic failure, said Bob Raynesford, an FAA spokesman. The plane's three independent hydraulic systems are routed to the tail section. If two are damaged, one is considered enough for safe flight.

The hydraulic systems link the pilot with wing flaps and ailerons, tail elevators, rudders, brakes, and other devices that guide the airliner in takeoff, during flight, in landing and on the runway. Without them, aviation officials, say the plane would be uncontrollable.

Safety officials speculated that the crash may demonstrate a problem already highlighted in two other major DC-10 accidents: the lack of an effective backup when the hydraulic system fails.

In the earlier accidents there was the loss of pilot control after a failure that would not ordinarily affect flight controls, such as loss of an engine or a cargo door.

"When that happens, the pilot becomes a passenger," said John Galipault of the Aviation Safety Institute, a nonprofit group that pushes for safer planes. "It reinforces my concern about the airplane. It's too bad, but it has a terrible safety record."

Pieces about the size of a small car were discovered near Alta, Iowa, where the Chicago-bound plane turned around to fly to Sioux City 75 miles to the east and try the emergency landing. One of the pieces included part of an engine.

Jim Burnett of the transportation safety board said Thursday that the fan of one engine was not found at the crash site. Since the plane was not in one piece, he said, investigators could not say with certainty that the damaged engine was the one that the pilot had reported trouble with.

The entire U.S. fleet of the plane was grounded in 1979 over concern that it was a weak left engine mount that caused the crash of an American Airlines DC-10, in Chicago, killing 273 people.

Federal records on problems with the particular DC-10 jet that crashed Wednesday show a fairly good history, with two engine flameouts and some minor problems with the plane's landing gear, a spokeswoman for the Federal Aviation Administration's center in Oklahoma City said Thursday.

A separate FAA report, covering 1980 to 1989, showed two occasions when an engine flamed out, or quit, during flight. No structural damage was evident in either case, the spokesperson said.

But this was not uncommon, she said, and they were probably different engines because "they are replacing engines all the time." *(AP, UPI, NYT)*

Doubts Put an End to the DC-10

By Michael York
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The McDonnell Douglas DC-10, the type of plane involved in the Iowa crash, itself became an air crash victim in 1983 when airlines, wary of the plane's reputation and lack of public acceptance, stopped placing orders.

The last DC-10 was produced less than four years after an American Airlines DC-10 was involved in the worst crash in U.S. aviation history.

That accident, on May 25, 1979, killed 273 people. In the worst DC-10 crash, outside Paris in 1974, all 364 people aboard were killed. In both cases, the planes became uncontrollable after failures in the hydraulic systems.

As the pilot of the United Airlines DC-10 that crashed Wednesday in Sioux City, Iowa, approached the airport, he told air traffic controllers he was battling "complete hydraulic failure."

Such an event on an airliner sets the crew scrambling to attempt an emergency landing before all hydraulic power is gone. Without the hydraulic system working, landing gear, wing flaps and steering mechanisms are inoperable.

The DC-10 first flew in 1970. It is a three-engine, wide-body jet that can seat as many as 380 passengers.

In the 1979 crash, the DC-10 had just taken off from Chicago's O'Hare International Airport when the engine on its left wing tore away, taking with it essential hydraulic lines and control cables.

With its crew virtually helpless, the plane rolled into a severe left bank and nosed over into the ground.

For more than a year after the crash, the DC-10, McDonnell Douglas Co. and American Airlines faced intense scrutiny from government and industry investigators.

The final National Transportation Safety Board report found the crash was caused primarily by mistakes made by American Airlines maintenance crews in reattaching the engine after repairs, but it also cited the manufacturer for defects in the design that made the plane vulnerable to such damage.

In the crash outside Paris in 1974, a cargo door blew off the DC-10 and the plane plunged to the ground.

Although the cargo door was not an essential part of the plane, the high-pressure air in the passenger cabin collapsed the floor between that cabin and the cargo cabin. The DC-10's designers had placed the hydraulic and control lines in the floor space, and the collapse severed them and made it impossible for the pilots to control the plane.

McDonnell Douglas modified the cabin floors, cargo door locks and engine mountings after the Paris and Chicago accidents, and the airplane had not been involved in a crash caused by a hydraulic failure until Wednesday.

In fact, the DC-10 has received generally high marks from airline executives, who said the plane was aging slowly and remained relatively inexpensive to fly.

The vice president of the Lufthansa German Airlines, Reinhardt Abraham, said in 1987 in an interview with Air Transport World magazine that he admired "this particular airframe because it is particularly crack-free and shows no fatigue signs."

Fourcade, Hero of Resistance, Dies

The Associated Press

PARIS — Marie-Madeleine Fourcade, one of the heros of the French Resistance in World War II and later a Gaullist politician, died Thursday at Val-de-Grâce military hospital here. She was 79 years old.

Mrs. Fourcade was hospitalized on July 3. Funeral services are scheduled for 11 A.M. Monday at the Invalides in Paris.

When France fell to the Germans in 1940, Mrs. Fourcade and a few friends organized a network called Alliance, which eventually totaled about 3,000 at its peak. Of that number, a third were jailed or killed by the Germans. The Germans caught her four times, but she was released or escaped each time.

Each of her agents took the code name of an animal, she herself being known as "Hérisson," meaning "Hedgehog." In 1968, she published a book about her experiences, titled "Noah's Ark."

Born Marie-Madeleine Bridou on Nov. 8, 1909, in Marseille, she spent many years in China where her father was a shipping agent.

Walter Karp, 55, Writer on Politics

NEW YORK (NYT) — Walter Karp, 55, a writer specializing in U.S. political history, died Wednesday at Roosevelt Hospital, a spokesman said. His wife, the former Regina Pollack, said the cause of death was not known pending an autopsy.

Mr. Karp, the author of eight books, was a longtime contributing editor of Harper's magazine. The July issue of Harper's includes an article by Mr. Karp called "All the Congressmen's Men: How Capitol Hill Controls the Press."

He was born and raised in the Sheepshead Bay section of Brooklyn and was the valedictorian of the class of 1955 at Columbia College and a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

■ *Other deaths:*

Gunter Hirschberg, 69, spiritual leader of Temple Rodeph Sholom in Manhattan and president of the New York Board of Rabbis, Tuesday of cancer at St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital in New York City.

Agnes Reinkemeyer, 65, a member of the Franciscan Sisters of Mary, and a former dean of the College of Nursing at Seton Hall University in South Orange, New Jersey, on July 12, killed by bandits at a health clinic she founded in the village of Wema, in Kenya.

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Bush Defines a More Modest Role for U.S. in Europe: Merely First Among Equals

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

PARIS — With the European agenda shifting rapidly away from military matters and toward economic issues, President George Bush has over the last three months defined a more modest role for the United States on this side of the Atlantic: merely first among equals.

In Brussels in May and again this week in the Netherlands, Mr. Bush startled and delighted the allies by voicing unequivocal support for Western European economic and military integration that in the long run implies a certain U.S. disengagement from the Continent.

In a speech in the Dutch city of Leiden on Monday, Mr. Bush said: "Let me say clearly a stronger Europe, a more united Europe, is good for my country. And it's a development we welcome, a natural evolution within our alliance, the product of true partnership 40 years in the making."

Past U.S. presidents have espoused the ideals of European unity, but none with Mr. Bush's evident conviction. His predecessors balked when increased European cooperation seemed to challenge America's pre-minent position in the Atlantic alliance.

By contrast, Mr. Bush in Leiden pointedly saluted the revival of the nine-nation Western European Union, a security and defense organization that Pentagon officials

NEWS ANALYSIS

have sometimes viewed as a European Trojan horse at NATO's gates.

And he praised the somewhat unorthodox military cooperation between West Germany and France, which takes place in a legal limbo at the fringes of the alliance's U.S.-led military command structure.

Moreover, in a passage that will not have escaped notice in Moscow, Mr. Bush encouraged Britain and France to sustain ambitious buildups of their independent nuclear deterrents.

As U.S. nuclear presence in Europe shrinks, Britain and France are nicely positioned to fill the strategic gaps on the rungs of deterrence doctrine. Rather deftly, Mr. Bush has upended the traditional U.S. method of dealing with a thorny alliance question — "burden sharing." Instead of railing at the allies for not doing enough, he has acquiesced in giving them the lead.

In the struggle to nourish and stabilize democracies in Eastern Europe, the weapons increasingly will be economic, not military. And here the wealthy Western Europeans — notably the go-ahead West Germans — are better poised to exercise influence in Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and East Germany than is the United States.

By acceding to the idea that the EC should coordinate food aid to Poland and serve as a policy clearing-house on Eastern Europe, Mr. Bush went along with an approach that, said a cabinet-level official in Bonn, "depoliticized" the issue at last week's seven-nation economic summit meeting here.

"The Russians would have never accepted the Americans being in front on Eastern Europe, and we didn't want to be out in front either," said the West German official, a representative of the Western nation that is by far the most deeply enmeshed in the economies and politics of Eastern Europe.

One of the most evident strands of Mr. Bush's emerging European policy is the assignment of a pivotal role to West Germany, whose economic might more than compensates for its nonnuclear status. Yet West Germany is meant to play this role embedded in the community, not wandering alone into Central Europe.

"Everything points in the direction of a greater role for West Germany," said Dominique Moisi, deputy director of the French Institute for International Relations. "The key ingredient is money, and no country has more money to dedicate to Eastern Europe than West Germany."

A human component of the Bush policy is a clear fascination and respect for President François Mitterrand, who since his visit to Mr. Bush in Kennebunkport, Maine, in May seems to be emerging as a trusted counselor on tricky matters like West Germany and the Soviet Union. The French president, moreover, seems to savor Mr. Bush's experience and basically nonideological approach to foreign policy. "Like Gorbachev in the Soviet Union, Mr. Bush is an American president of a new epoch," a leading Mitterrand aide said. "I think his way of defending American interests is more indirect and subtle, and it will prove to be more efficient and avoid useless battles among ourselves."

Somewhat downgraded in this revised scheme of things is Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain. Her habit of stridently lecturing the world sat well with the ideological Ronald Reagan, but it sometimes seems to jar his more pragmatic successor.

At a more profound level, though, Mrs. Thatcher's aloofness to European economic and political integration puts her at odds not just with her Continental partners but with the spirit of the Bush policy.

The luck of history has eased Mr. Bush's task. For the first time since the end of World War II, the Atlantic alliance is wrestling not with the military threat posed by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact, but with the dangers and opportunities posed by the unraveling of Communist economies and political systems.

Mr. Bush has made it plain that the United States will be a player in the drama but will share the stage with allies who can aspire to leading roles.

Cheney Criticizes Computer Ruling

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney has attacked a Commerce Department decision to relax export restrictions on some popular brands of personal computers, asserting that the Soviet Union and Soviet bloc nations could use the technology for military purposes.

"I do not approve of that decision," Mr. Cheney said at a Pentagon news conference, in a rare public airing of a long bureaucratic dispute.

"I disagree with raising the level of sophistication of those computers to the Soviet Union or to East bloc countries because I do believe it would give them significant capabilities that they do not now possess."

Secretary of Commerce Robert A. Mosbacher, in an interview Wednesday with The Washington Post, before Mr. Cheney made his comments, played down the decision. He insisted that it was not a change in policy and that nobody would object "other than a few hard-liners."

Mr. Mosbacher said the sale of the computers "is not technology transfer" and that those who suggest it is represent "just our little bureaucracy" at work.

"These are middle-technology," he said. "You can go out and buy them in Shanghai, in South America, the Far East, Europe."

Mr. Mosbacher said the restrictions had hurt only American businessmen, rendering them unable to compete with nations that freely sell such computers.

Officials said the Department of Commerce was able effectively to lift the controls without notifying the president or Department of Defense in advance.

It did so by issuing the decision in the form of a "finding," which concluded that the computers already were widely available in international markets.

Mr. Mosbacher's actions lift controls on desktop personal computers, including some models of Apple Macintosh Plus and IBM PS-2 and AT commonly used in homes and offices for word-processing and basic calculations.

Mr. Cheney, rebutting a report in The Washington Post on Wednesday that he supported Mr. Mosbacher's decision, disagreed vehemently. "The technology involved in those computers is not generally available," he said.

Mr. Mosbacher said he did not get presidential approval for the decision because "there is nothing really controversial."

The computers, he said, represent "absolutely a middling level of technology. Now, if we were talking about something really close to the cutting edge, then you go from there to the next upper level."

The Pentagon has been far more reluctant to allow the sale of U.S. technology to foreign nations than other U.S. departments.

Mr. Cheney said stringent review systems have been established "to make certain that we don't transfer militarily sensitive or significant information or technology," adding: "I'm not satisfied that we are protecting that technology under this decision."

Under the new regulations announced Tuesday, U.S. manufacturers no longer are required to obtain government permission to ship AT-compatible computers to Communist nations.

The Bush administration also requested that the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls, or Cocom, a 17-nation group of NATO allies and Japan that regulates high-technology sales from the West to Soviet bloc nations, match the Commerce Department's decision.

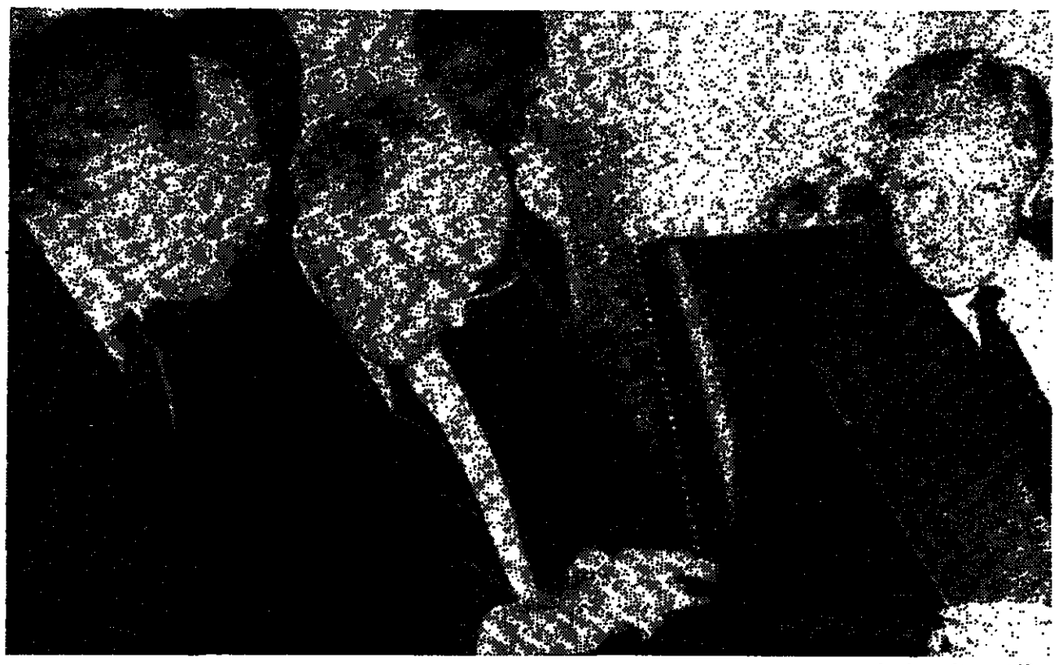
The organization is expected to act favorably on the U.S. request in the next several months, officials said.

Under Mr. Mosbacher, a friend and longtime political adviser of Mr. Bush, the Commerce Department has begun to reassert itself on export policy and score victories over the Pentagon.

Mr. Cheney, an experienced Washington insider who served as White House chief of staff under President Gerald R. Ford and later was a member of the House Republican leadership, has not shrunk from asserting himself.

After he became defense secretary, Mr. Cheney publicly rebuked General Larry D. Welch, air force chief of staff, for trying to negotiate a possible compromise with Congress over what types of land-based missiles to build.

Mr. Cheney also aroused controversy since then by declaring in a television interview that he did not believe that Mikhail S. Gorbachev would survive as the Soviet leader. *(WP, NYT, LAT)*



Barry Thumma/The Associated Press

Mr. Cheney, center, with President Bush, left, and Mr. Mosbacher, examining barbed wire from Hungary's razed border fence.

Panel Raises Doubts On Rights Nominee

By Julie Johnson
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The nomination of William C. Lucas to be the top enforcer of civil rights laws in the United States has come under renewed criticism as senators conducting his confirmation hearing questioned his lack of experience and raised doubts about his personal and professional record.

The several lines of inquiry pursued at a hearing Wednesday of the Senate Judiciary Committee indicated potential trouble for the confirmation of the Bush administration's choice to head the Justice Department's civil rights division.

Although the questioning centered largely on Mr. Lucas's legal views, the nominee found himself repeatedly explaining such issues as a misrepresentation on his résumé, his failure to disclose more than $8,000 worth of jewelry and clothing when he was stopped by customs officials in 1985, and his omitting in an application to the New York bar the fact that he had previously failed the District of Columbia bar examination.

Mr. Lucas sought to assure members of the committee of his commitment to civil rights.

"Gentlemen, I can assure you if a case is brought to me involving a cross burning, this is not just cold facts to me," he said. "Gentlemen, I have been there, I have smelled the smoke and I've smelled the fear of those people, I know what those feelings are."

But some senators appeared stunned when Mr. Lucas expressed support for recent Supreme Court decisions that narrowed the ability of blacks, other minorities and women to win discrimination lawsuits.

[A member of the House Judiciary Committee, John Conyers Jr. of Michigan, withdrew his support Thursday for Mr. Lucas, saying he was "astounded" by the nominee's agreement with those Supreme Court decisions, United Press International reported.

[Mr. Conyers, one of the few nationally known black Democrats who had supported Mr. Lucas, made a surprise return appearance before the Senate panel after reading transcripts of Mr. Lucas's testimony of the previous day. He said he had "some problems" about the nominee's interpretation of seven recent Supreme Court decisions.]

Mr. Lucas minimized his lack of experience as a trial lawyer. "I am not an acknowledged litigator," said the 61-year-old black Michigan lawyer, who has spent his career largely in law enforcement. "I am new to the law."

Mr. Lucas again publicly apologized for stating on several résumés prepared in the 1970s that he had worked as an "assistant U.S. attorney" in the Justice Department under Robert F. Kennedy.

At the time he had recently graduated from Fordham Law School, which he attended at night while a New York City policeman, had not yet passed the bar and was working as a Justice Department legal assistant.

The nominee also asserted that "there was no intent to mislead" the New York bar when he applied for admission in 1981 and failed to mention that he had not passed the District of Columbia bar examination when he took it in 1963.

Mr. Lucas passed the bar examination in Michigan in 1971 but has only practiced law since 1987 on a part-time basis.

Congressional staff lawyers and senators, both Republican and Democratic, said that the confirmation decision rests largely on his knowledge of the law.

"I think that Mr. Lucas did not acquit himself sufficiently well to assure his confirmation in committee," Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum, Democrat of Ohio, said in an interview after the hearing.

The Judiciary Committee has three options: rejecting the nomination, voting in favor of it or sending it to the Senate floor without recommendation.

OAS Deadline of Sept. 1 Set for Noriega to Quit

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Organization of American States has drafted a declaration calling on General Manuel Antonio Noriega to give up power in Panama by Sept. 1.

A team of diplomats sent to Panama by the organization said Wednesday that it had succeeded in starting discussions among parties that support General Noriega, opposition groups and the government, including the armed forces.

The team of diplomats asked for more time to encourage those discussions, and members of the Organization of American States said they were willing to give an extension until Aug. 30.

In May, the organization denounced electoral abuses by General Noriega and called for the peaceful "transfer of power" from his regime to a democratically elected government.

But the organization did not set a deadline for General Noriega to give up power. The United States has reluctantly agreed to the Sept. 1 deadline, fearing that General Noriega might not surrender power even then.

But the foreign minister of Colombia, Julio Londoño Paredes, who presided over the OAS meeting on Wednesday, said the extra time was needed to achieve "a national accord" on the transfer of power from General Noriega.

The organization decided that the team of diplomats should continue its role as mediator in Panama and should report back to the 31-member body on Aug. 30.

American officials said the United States would feel free to take further action on its own against General Noriega if the Organization of American States could not persuade him to give up power. The U.S. officials did not specify what type of action they had in mind. The United States has already imposed economic sanctions.

In May, President George Bush recalled the U.S. ambassador to Panama and sent additional troops there "to protect the lives of American citizens."

General Noriega annulled a presidential election in Panama on May 7 after unofficial results showed his party losing by a big margin.

China Rejects EC Query On Sending Observers

Reuters

BEIJING — China has rejected a European Community request to allow observers to attend trials of people accused of involvement in recent political unrest, European diplomats said Thursday.

The ambassadors of France, Spain and Ireland — countries of the EC's coordinating troika — called at the Chinese Foreign Ministry on Thursday, requesting that independent observers be allowed to attend trials and visit prisons. The envoys were told that this constituted interference in China's internal affairs, diplomats said.

Senate Kills Plan to Curb PLO Talks

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Senate responded to an appeal from President George Bush on Thursday and brushed aside attempts to curtail the U.S. dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The Senate first voted, 75 to 23, to shelve an amendment offered by Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina. The amendment would have halted the U.S.-PLO talks unless the president could certify that the PLO diplomats present for such discussions had no links to terrorist activities in which Americans were killed, wounded or kidnapped.

It then adopted, 97 to 1, a compromise offered by the Senate's bipartisan leadership that would stop the dialogue only if the president "knows and advises Congress" of the terrorist role of any PLO representative involved in talks.

The Senate Democratic leader, George J. Mitchell of Maine, called the compromise "far less offensive" than the Helms amendment.

In a letter to Mr. Mitchell on Thursday, Mr. Bush said the United States and Israel would be the big losers if the Senate barred U.S. contacts with PLO officials.

After six months of talks between the U.S. ambassador to Tunisia, Robert H. Pelletreau Jr., and PLO officials, the discussions are at a "promising diplomatic juncture," Mr. Bush wrote. "This is not the time to take away from the executive a key tool of our diplomacy."

Ortega, at Celebration, Is Conciliatory

By Julia Preston
and Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

MANAGUA — Before a crowd of more than 100,000 Nicaraguans who chanted and waved flags as they celebrated the 10th anniversary of the Sandinista revolution, President Daniel Ortega Saavedra struck a new, conciliatory tone and appealed for "serenity" in Nicaragua.

In the anniversary speech, Mr. Ortega brought the Sandinistas almost full circle, politically, to where they were a decade ago.

In July 1979, the Sandinistas, an armed anti-capitalist movement, drove the U.S.-backed ruler, Anastasio Somoza, from power by making compromises and forging alliances with Nicaragua's middle class and influential Roman Catholics.

During the intervening years the Sandinistas, to thwart the Reagan administration's efforts to oust them, at first radicalized their revolution, sharply curtailing civil liberties and starting down the path to socialism. Since 1987, they gradually have stepped back from their hardest positions.

On Wednesday, Mr. Ortega again reached out to his political opposition.

He was candid about the economic devastation that has resulted from a decade of Sandinista social experiments and the six-year war with the U.S.-backed rebels, or contras. In 1977, Mr. Ortega said, Nicaragua had $636 million in export earnings, or $250 per capita. In 1988, it earned $252 million from exports, or $70 per capita.

Mr. Ortega had uncommonly kind words for Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, publisher of the opposition daily La Prensa, and Alfonso Robelo Callejas, until recently a political leader of the contras. Both served in the first Sandinista government. Mr. Ortega said Mrs. Chamorro had been "firm and courageous" in 1979.

"Really they aren't traitors," Mr. Ortega said. "They stayed behind in their old positions."

He also spoke politely of Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, the Roman Catholic leader who has been the Sandinistas' most influential critic, and Moises Hassan, a former militant member who resigned from the Sandinista Party in protest last year.

A billboard in the broad, grassy plaza near the shore of Lake Managua quoted Augusto César Sandino, the nationalist hero from whom the Sandinistas take their name, as favoring "neither the extreme right nor the extreme left."

Mr. Ortega exhorted the Sandinistas to say they see neighboring Honduras, which has harbored the contra army since 1982, as their "brother."

A diplomat from a capitalist country said of Mr. Ortega's oratory: "Pretty toned-down speech. They must be very worried about the elections."

The Sandinistas will face much smaller opposition parties in elections in February. Opposition leaders have argued that the vote will be a sham unless the Sandinistas loosen election controls and allow opposition parties time to work out procedures that they believe will result in fairer elections.

In a less conciliatory tone, Mr. Ortega warned the opposition that the government would not change the election date, even if the parties threatened to boycott. The 21 opposition parties "can take it or leave it, but we will have elections on Feb. 25," he said.

Despite the warning, Mr. Ortega called for "serenity and responsibility" during the coming campaign. The appeal seemed directed at Sandinista followers as well as the opposition press.

The atmosphere among the Sandinista followers was more festive than fervent. They swayed to music and hooted loudly at the appearance of a towering papier-mâché Uncle Sam, across whose chest were the words "My days are numbered."

Crew Error Is Cited in 1988 Texas Crash

United Press International

ATLANTA — Delta Air Lines has accepted blame for the crash of a jetliner in Dallas last year, saying it had "reached the conclusion that the flight crew failed to set the aircraft's flaps and slats in the proper takeoff configuration."

Delta Flight 1141 crashed on Aug. 31, 1988, on takeoff at Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport, killing 14 persons, while 94 survived.

A Delta spokesman said Thursday that questions remained unanswered about what happened on the flight. He said investigators believed that a warning horn that is supposed to sound if takeoff gear is not set correctly had failed to go off.

The Air Line Pilots Association said the cockpit crew had been dismissed. Mr. Monroe acknowledged that the three crew members no longer worked for Delta, but would not discuss their absence.

A spokesman for the pilots' association said that the terminations were effective Aug. 1 and that the three men had filed grievances protesting their dismissal.

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'Scoundrel' Days: Ex-KGB Officer's Tale

By David Remnick
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — A former KGB colonel, in an article published this week, describes himself as a "scoundrel" for having taken part in the harassment of dissidents in the 1970s and says that the state security agency is still carrying out such covert operations against Soviet citizens.

The former colonel, Yaroslav Karpovich, who worked in the KGB's ideological unit, said in the current issue of the liberal weekly Ogonyok that the agency "was always looking for enemies" during the Brezhnev era "and is still silent and does its business in silence."

Although there has been criticism of the KGB both in the press and in recent sessions of the new Soviet legislature, Mr. Karpovich's memoir, entitled "It Is Shameful to Be Silent," marks the first time that a former agent has written in an official publication about his undercover work and feelings of guilt.

Mr. Karpovich declares in his article that major dissidents of the Brezhnev era — Andrei D. Sakharov, Pyotr I. Yakir, the Reverend Gleb Yakunin and General Pyotr G. Grigorenko — were not guilty of criminal charges and should never have been harassed.

"There were no enemies," Mr. Karpovich writes. "There were only unhappy people who shouted or wrote something without thinking of the consequences and were then sent to insane asylums or sentenced to prison for anti-Soviet agitation."

> 'How could I have worked with such a load on my soul for so many years?'
> **Yaroslav Karpovich, former KGB colonel**

He describes at length the fate of Major General Grigorenko, a World War II hero who was sent to a psychiatric hospital and stripped of his military honors after he gave a speech at a Communist Party meeting criticizing Nikita S. Khrushchev. General Grigorenko immigrated to the West in 1977 and died in New York 10 years later.

A veteran of World War II, Mr. Karpovich said he began working in the KGB's ideological unit in 1958, and established his career there by helping to put pressure on writers including Boris Pasternak, Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn, Yuli M. Daniel and Andrei D. Sinyavsky.

Mr. Karpovich, who was transferred in 1968 to a department not directly concerned with dissidents, says that he watched "with genuine sadness" as the KGB stepped up its campaign against people considered enemies of the state. He writes of how a dissident priest, Dmitri Dudko, was forced by the KGB to confess his "crimes" on television and how Jewish activists were thrown into detention cells on the eve of Jewish holidays.

Although Mr. Karpovich's article deals with events and figures that have been well known in the West for years, the effect of a KGB colonel describing such things in a Soviet publication is bound to be devastating to the KGB apparatus.

Mr. Karpovich constantly berates himself in the article for his passivity throughout the Brezhnev years, relating that he watched bulldozers knock down an avant-garde art exhibit in a Moscow park and witnessed KGB agents do their best to hound the country's independent voices into silence.

"How could I have been quiet?" he asks. "How could I have worked with such a load on my soul for so many years?"

ROMANIA: *Austerity, Orthodoxy, Ceausescu Cult*

(Continued from page 1)

percent higher than in the last five-year plan, according to Romanian officials, the outlook is for little relief.

Some East European diplomats wonder at the "patience" of the Romanians. But it is not patience that enables Mr. Ceausescu to impose his will — it is the Securitate, the secret police, which relentlessly pursues any sign of opposition.

In March, six former officials of the government and the party — Gheorghe Apostol, Constantin Pirvulescu, Silviu Brucan, Alexandru Birladeanu, Corneliu Manescu and Ion Raceanu — sent an open letter to Mr. Ceausescu accusing him of destroying Romania's economy and terrorizing its people.

All of them were promptly put under police guard. Western diplomats who have tried to visit some of them have been arrested or roughed up. Mr. Brucan, a former ambassador to the United States, has been moved out of his house to the outskirts of Bucharest.

A Communist Party official in the Ukraine offering concessions and urging miners in Pavlograd to return to work on Thursday. *Reuters*

STRIKE: *Coal Miners Move for an Independent and Nationwide Union*

(Continued from page 1)

gan the walkout returned to the mines, the Soviet press reported that miners were laying down their tools in several new regions, swelling what has been the worst labor unrest in this country since the 1920s.

The strikes hit nine of the 13 mines in Vorkuta, in the Polar region of northern Russia, 14 mines in the Karaganda coal basin of northern Kazakhstan, the largest mine outside Rostov-on-Don and at least 11 mines in the Ukrainian region of Dniepropetrovsk.

A member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Society, a human-rights group, Anatoli Dotzensk, said Thursday night that three mines had been closed in the Lvov region of the western Ukraine.

Tass reported that six mines in the Makeyevka district of the Donets Basin region resumed work after learning that the concessions promised in western Siberia would be applied throughout the country. They called on other coalmining centers to follow their example.

But Tass said many Donets Basin workers were waiting for "authoritative assurances" that the promises would be kept.

"The strike is continuing in the majority of mines," Tass reported.

"This seriously aggravates the situation in the provision of fuel for the European part of the U.S.S.R."

Tass said miners had been releasing limited supplies of coal from reserves to prevent shutdown of the coke plants critical for steelmaking and other industries.

(AP, UPI, Reuters)

BUSH: *A Renewed Commitment to Space and a Call for a Mars Mission*

(Continued from page 1)

could have hoped for in the current federal budget climate.

Congressional Democrats and some Republicans warned that the real test was not in rhetoric but in delivery of the money that such an endeavor will require — as much as $400 billion over decades, by one administration estimate.

"There is no such thing as a free launch," said Representative Richard A. Gephardt, Democrat of Missouri, the House majority leader. He criticized the Republicans for allowing space spending to lag and added, "Democrats aim to recapture this commitment, and we pledge our cooperation with President Bush to make it happen."

Senator Albert Gore, Democrat of Tennessee and chairman of a key space subcommittee, called the Bush proposal, with its lack of specifics, "a daydream as splashy as a George Lucas movie."

Officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said Mr. Bush's proposal had given the space station the clarity of purpose it has lacked and should result in increased support for the beleaguered project on Capitol Hill. The station program has been struggling to avoid heavy funding cuts. NASA officials have ordered its designers to prepare options for dramatically cheaper — and less advanced — options in case the cuts are made.

Mr. Bush said space exploration was "inevitable" for the major nations of the 21st century.

"In 1961," he said, "it took a crisis, the space race, to speed things up. Today, we don't have a crisis; we have an opportunity.

"To seize this opportunity, I'm not proposing a 10-year plan like Apollo. I'm proposing a long-range continuing commitment: first, for the coming decade, for the 1990s, Space Station Freedom, our critical next step in all our space endeavors; and next, for the new century, back to the moon, back to the future and, this time, back to stay.

"And then a journey into tomorrow, a journey to another planet, a manned mission to Mars. Each mission should and will lay the groundwork for the next."

Mr. Bush charged Vice President Dan Quayle to lead the space council — Mr. Quayle is chairman of the council — "in determining specifically what's needed for the next round of exploration, the necessary money, manpower and materiel, the feasibility of international cooperation, and develop realistic timetables, milestones along the way."

Thomas O. Paine, former NASA administrator and former president of the Northrop Corp., prepared a space blueprint for Congress in 1986, when he was chairman of the National Commission on Space.

He said of the speech: "It's a beginning and it's certainly headed in the right direction. But he's still got a very large challenge ahead, to get the budgets, the timetable, and especially a consensus throughout the country to provide sustained support."

A space analyst for George Washington University in the capital, John Logsdon, said the speech was "exactly the right thing to say."

"He's set a vision, set goals and challenged the country to face up to whether they want to do it or not," he said.

Representative Bill Green of New York, ranking Republican on a key appropriations subcommittee, praised Mr. Bush's support for Mission to Planet Earth but added, "I don't see how we can afford expensive manned programs in space in the near future."

CHINA: *In Propaganda War, New Method of Attack*

(Continued from page 1)

local Chinese from the discos of international hotels. They were first allowed to enter such discos only earlier this year. Because there are almost no tourists in Beijing as a result of the military crackdown, the glittering Rumors Disco has waived its $13.50 entrance fee. This has allowed many to visit a monument to Western pop culture that they would otherwise have been unable to afford.

The principal target of the culture crackdown seems to be pornography, a growing industry in China, and prostitution.

The government's Press and Publication Bureau announced the other day that it was clamping down on publishers of counterrevolutionary or pornographic books, and that it would fine such publishers and confiscate the books.

Local authorities in several cities have also announced the closing of brothels, bars where prostitutes work, gambling dens and video centers offering sexually explicit material.

Nevertheless, the restrictions seem to have had a minor effect so far. The official New China Bookstore in Beijing sells books and magazines displaying photos of nudes. And in general prostitutes appear more aggressive than before, because of the lack of foreign customers.

Despite the calls for plain living, the official Xinhua press agency noted approvingly recently that half a million Chinese women had undergone operations on their eyelids to achieve the "more charming look" of wider eyes.

The Daily Source for International Investors.
Herald Tribune

Soviet Troop Cuts Reported

Reuters

BERLIN — The Soviet Union has withdrawn 11,000 soldiers and more than 2,100 tanks from East Germany so far as part of cuts announced last year, the East German press agency ADN said Thursday. It quoted a Soviet general as saying 150 artillery pieces and 2,000 vehicles had also been withdrawn.

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OPINION

Gorbachev and the Miners

Suddenly, the coal miners in the Soviet Union, who in theory have long represented the proletarian vanguard, are actually acting as a revolutionary element. They are striking. Ten years ago or five or even two, the Kremlin would have taken their protest as an unacceptable challenge to its majesty. But that was before the ideas of perestroika started to take uncertain hold. The Gorbachev government actually seems to be supporting the miners' demands for a better life and for more control over their own enterprises. Quickly it offered them a new package of wages, benefits and consumer supplies, and it is evidently trying to use the miners' weight against bureaucrats and conservatives resisting its economic reforms.

Here is the rub. The coal mines, representing a traditional and well-organized industry, are probably readier than most Soviet enterprises to accept the rigors of decentralization and to take greater control over production and the distribution of the proceeds. But the central government is decidedly unready to pay for the new wages and benefits (coal miners are already handsomely paid by Soviet standards) and to provide the improved diet and the consumer goods that the miners and almost everyone else living on the Soviet economy crave. The Kremlin takes one chance when it shows a certain toleration for a form of protest — the coal strikes — that other industries may be tempted to emulate. It takes a second chance when it offers the miners higher compensation in wages and material goods that it simply does not have available to offer other parts of the population.

In the Soviet Union and in Eastern Europe, too, the broken economies of the socialist world face a cruel requirement to raise productivity and living standards at the same time. It is possible, perhaps, for these governments to temporize and make adjustments here and there, but on a national scale there is no real alternative to putting first things first — productivity — before proceeding to try to bring people a better life. Mr. Gorbachev's handling of the coal strike is going to provide major clues to how he addresses and distinguishes between these two demanding priorities.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Don't Ban U.S.-PLO Talks

The State Department made a bad mistake in authorizing a U.S. diplomat to deal with a Palestinian implicated in the killing of a U.S. ambassador. But the Senate will compound the error and confound Middle East peace efforts if it approves a blanket ban on such contacts.

Three weeks ago Ambassador Robert Pelletreau met with Salah Khalaf, Yasser Arafat's deputy in the Palestine Liberation Organization. Mr. Khalaf, also known as Abu Iyad, is the founder of the Black September group that massacred Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics in 1972. He is also suspected of involvement in the 1973 killing of Cleo Noel Jr., the U.S. ambassador to the Sudan.

The Pelletreau-Khalaf meeting sent Israeli leaders into a frenzy about the Bush administration's judgment. It probably contributed to Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's going along with Ariel Sharon's demand to attach crippling conditions to the new Israeli proposal for elections in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The Israeli government is prepared to talk with the PLO — and has been doing so, as news reports have made clear — but on its own terms.

U.S. contact with Mr. Khalaf also sparked an effort by supporters of Israel in Congress to kill the American dialogue with the PLO. Senators Jesse Helms and John Kerry, an unlikely duo comprising a Republican conservative and a Democratic liberal, introduced legislation that would ban talks with any PLO representative unless the president first certified that the Palestinian was not a terrorist who had taken any part in "the death, injury or kidnapping of an American citizen."

Those are sensible guidelines for any administration to bear in mind. But as the United States and most other countries have learned time and again, there is little alternative to negotiating with adversaries to end wars — sometimes, no matter what their past. Vice President Dan Quayle talked recently with Roberto d'Aubuisson, a leader of the Salvadoran right who may well have been involved in death squad murders of Americans. Mr. Sharon's recent urgings to kill Mr. Arafat also have a certain terrorist ring.

Dark pessimism is ever the order of the Middle Eastern day. Yet one of the few ways to brighten chances of Arab-Israeli talks remains a well-conceived and very tough U.S. dialogue with the PLO. While the administration was foolish to jeopardize this dialogue by dealing with Abu Iyad, the Helms-Kerry amendment's broad language would threaten all talks with the PLO and jeopardize the last shreds of the latest Middle East peace effort.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Visit Too Long Delayed

President Bush's visit to the Netherlands, the first by a U.S. president, was two centuries overdue. The Dutch are America's oldest friends, covert backers of the Revolution and first to recognize the new nation's independence. England's ambassador to The Hague at the time said that "the Americans would have had to abandon their revolution if they had not been aided by Dutch greed."

Dutch financial interests in America would be reason enough for a presidential visit. It was a Dutchman, Peter Minuit, who bought Manhattan Island from the Indians for trinkets worth only 60 guilders — about $24. And now the Dutch are America's third-largest foreign investors, led by such titans as Shell Oil, Unilever and Philips.

Among its higher values, the Netherlands' was an early model for separating church and state. It welcomed immigrants; Mr. Bush's ancestors fled there from England, then sailed on the Mayflower. Straddling the mouth of the Rhine, it champions free trade. And in recent years Dutch environmentalists became a force that politicians are just now noticing in other countries.

All told, it was time for a president to stop by.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Real Threat to the Flag

Congress is sharply divided on the question of flag burning. Some favor a law to make it a federal crime. Others feel that nothing short of a constitutional amendment will suffice to protect the flag and the national unity it represents. Only a courageous few offer the unwelcome thought that the flag is very widely respected in the United States, the cause of unity is strong, the threat is meager and legislation is not needed.

Last month the Supreme Court overturned the Texas conviction of a flag burner because he was convicted under a statute that provided penalties only if the act offended others. That, the court held, meant that he was being punished not for the physical act but for the political opinion expressed by it — and in that he was protected by the First Amendment. Many of the lawyers in Congress have seized on this point and propose to resolve it by prohibiting all flag burning regardless of motives and reactions. That would circumvent the Bill of Rights, but it would require them to think of another way to dispose legally of damaged or soiled flags. The present federal law says that when a flag is no longer in condition for display it should be destroyed "in a dignified way, preferably by burning." Flag disposal will be a suitable subject for the hearings promised by Senator Joseph Biden, the Democrat of Delaware who is chairman of the Judiciary Committee and chief proponent of the statutory approach.

The constitutional amendment, in contrast, is advocated by the people who have lost patience with lawyerish logic and want to settle the question once and for all. The two proposals introduced in the Senate this week — by Robert J. Dole, the Republican of Kansas who is the minority leader, with 52 cosponsors, and by Robert Byrd, the Democrat of West Virginia who is the former majority leader — both use the term "desecrate," making clear that it is motive and expression they are going after. Treatment of the flag would become an exception to the First Amendment and the area of political combat that it has until now held beyond the reach of government interference.

In the Texas case the flag burner, one Gregory Lee Johnson, entered his personal view in the great competition of ideas. He lost. He has been drowned in a nationwide chorus of boos and denunciations. Does anyone seriously think that American ideals would burn brighter and that the flag would fly higher if he had also served 90 days in a Dallas jail?

The flag is the symbol of a magnificently broad and generous definition of freedom, including the freedom to dissent and the freedom of a tiny minority to stand up against majority opinion. The flag and its message have prospered for two centuries without the protection of this constitutional amendment. Gregory Lee Johnson is no threat to it. But congressional tampering with the First Amendment is.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

The Old Summit Routine

The latest economic summit meeting took place against the background of a world economy which, aside from seemingly insoluble problems such as unemployment and Third World debt, is prospering. As in previous years, therefore, routine tended to force the participants to single out politically more attractive themes that could be presented as successes. And the spectacle surrounding the 200th anniversary of the French Revolution this time made it easier for them to sell symbolism as substance.

— Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

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'Just think — some liberal would have wasted all this!'

HUD: A Study of the Fuzzy New Limits

By Edwin M. Yoder, Jr.

WASHINGTON — The smelly mess at the Department of Housing and Urban Development, or HUD, has outraged many, to be sure. But others are strangely relieved. Here at last, one hears it said, is a good old-fashioned money scandal, fueled by greed and even reminiscent of the Truman influence-peddling scandals that helped elect Dwight Eisenhower in 1952. "The mess in Washington" redux after 40 years. None of that weird stuff like Watergate or the Iran-contra affair. Just a bit of honest graft.

But appearances can be deceiving, as this one surely is. The HUD mess is, among other things, a study in how much Washington and government have changed. In Truman's day, professional politicians and powerful parties were pretty much in charge. Their sense of honest government was hardly puritanical, but it was clear when somebody stepped over a line. You didn't need a grand jury indictment to see that somebody was on the take.

In the ethically foggy climate of the Reagan years, when most of the plunder occurred at HUD, professional politicians and their unwritten codes had been supplanted by lawyers and their if-it-isn't-indictable-it's-alright ethic. Lawyers, often of the most modest capacity, are today paid huge sums to negotiate and chart the wilderness of regulations that their counterparts in government (and sometimes they themselves, when on the other side of the revolving door) write.

Nothing illustrates the trend more handily than the involvement of two eminent Washington Republicans in the HUD mess. The first and most notorious is James Watt, former secretary of the Interior. He collected a fee in excess of $300,000 to "facilitate" a HUD subsidy of a low-income housing project. By his own cheerful admission, Mr. Watt is no expert on housing. Were he a Democrat, he admitted, his gilded intervention would be influence peddling, pure and simple.

The second GOP eminence to emerge is Carla Hills, now the Bush administration's trade representative. Unlike Mr. Watt, she is a highly regarded former cabinet official, who under Gerald Ford headed HUD for a time. After leaving, she represented a mortgage lending company, DRG Funding Corp., whose lucrative contract had been suspended by an assistant secretary at the HUD. It took nine pages for that official to list all the things DRG was doing wrong at a housing project in Houston.

In 1985, DRG retained Ms. Hills, who promptly gained the company a private hearing before Sleepy Sam Pierce, the head of HUD under the Reagan administration. Mr. Pierce, reversing the recommendations of his staff, restored DRG's contract. The taxpayers lost an estimated $538 million, at least; and even Ms. Hills admits it was a bad decision.

No one so far has called her intervention influence peddling, but the trick is to differentiate between what she did and what James Watt did.

On the surface, there seems a significant difference. You could say, as Ms. Hills did at a hearing recently, that she had the reputation of being "a pretty good housing lawyer." And unlike Mr. Watt, she at least presumably knows something about housing. And at something like $33,000, her fee was not a tithe of Mr. Watt's, and she actually did some work of a sort. Yet the essence of both interventions, their common denominator, was access to the decision makers. Was it Ms. Hills's expertise as a "housing lawyer" or her eminence as a former cabinet officer that got DRG a hearing before the secretary himself? Res ipsa loquitur, as the housing lawyers say. The thing speaks for itself. Or seems to.

All of which is to say that an unpleasant truth has been, is being, underscored by the HUD mess. It is increasingly hard to differentiate between legitimate representation, or lobbying, and influence peddling. A very large part of government in Washington today consists of maneuvering within the bewildering maze of regulations. When your business gets ensnared, you need either a big-name intermediary like Mr. Watt or a big-name law firm like Ms. Hills's.

In short, you need fixers. Fixing things, not necessarily in violation of any law, is big business in Washington today. The HUD mess suggests that in an agency as maladministered as HUD was under Mr. Pierce, people begin to do their fixing in the streets and frighten the horses.

But before you scream "another mess in Washington," remember this: As the philosopher and political scientist Hannah Arendt once said, bureaucratic government is government by nobody. When you have government by nobody — impersonal, regulation-ridden government by people whose faces you hardly know — access is the name of the game and it is natural to hire somebodies to intervene with other somebodies and perhaps, if you're lucky, overrule the nobodies.

There may be a line between influence peddling, which everyone condemns, and representation, which everyone agrees is a necessity of big government. But the line is getting very fuzzy. That's the message from HUD.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Japan's Pivotal Sunday: It's LDP Judgment Day

By Eric Rasmussen

TOKYO — July 23 will be a great day for the Japanese people. If the polls are correct, Sunday's nationwide elections will reduce the Liberal Democratic Party's representation in the upper house of the Diet to significantly less than a majority.

That could force a general election that installs a Socialist-led coalition with a woman as prime minister. But even if the polls are incorrect, Sunday's vote will force major changes in the policies and management of the LDP if it is to continue to govern the world's second most powerful economy.

Either way, a truly competitive democratic system has re-emerged in Japan, to the benefit of the nation and the world.

A setback for the LDP would be the result of the party's most remarkable successes and most serious omissions. In effect, the public will be saying, "Thank you very much for your great leadership, but the times call for something new."

The successes of LDP rule are evident everywhere in Japan. The brutal exploitation of a modestly educated work force by a few industrial cliques has been transformed in the postwar era into manufacturing capability that is the world's second largest and arguably the world's best.

A nation imperiled by the collapse of Asian political structures, to which its own aggression was a major contributor, has enjoyed 40 years of political security. A country excluded from the United Nations for a decade has moved to the center of world leadership.

But the failures of conservative rule also abound. Japan remains one of the most polluted industrial countries, befouling its seas and dumping nine times as much fertilizer and pesticide per hectare on its farmland as does the United States.

Housing, though finally adequate in numbers of units, remains woefully cramped and expensive. Public facilities, parks and resorts, along with the expressways needed to reach them, are among the fewest per capita of any advanced country.

Food prices, at the behest of the LDP's farm-district backers, remain 40 percent higher than in America or Europe. Foreign policy, shaped by a reluctance to offend any potential customer, remains heartlessly amoral: South Africa and China receive the mildest condemnation, and then only after Japan is prodded by others.

It is the balance of these successes and failures that will be judged Sunday. The looming severity of that judgment reflects a major shift in the public mood.

While the LDP's triumphs have made people confident of Japan's ability to thrive in an intensely competitive world economy and survive amid the swirling waters of international diplomacy, the failures have raised a common cry: "If we are so rich and powerful, why aren't we well off and admired?"

The electorate appears to doubt the LPD's ability to rid itself of dominance by agri-business cooperatives, industrialists and construction companies thwarting the public's desire for trees, houses and cheaper food.

It also questions whether the LDP gerontocracy is ready to encourage the equal treatment of women and accept the equal electoral representation of urban voters. Other parties may do no better at rooting out the entrenched powers and inequities, but the Japanese voter seems willing to let them try.

In all the elections for either house of the Diet since its founding in 1955, the LDP has never received a majority of the popular vote. But as in less subtle countries, the ruling party has managed to cling to power. A stronger opposition, though it may only be a modest first step toward the restoration of the full democracy bestowed on Japan by the Allies, would be a good thing.

If opposition candidates deny the LDP enough votes, those who have had the privilege of airing impractical views will need to learn the reality of coalitions, consensus, budgets and bureaucrats. And even if the Liberal Democrats retain enough seats to cobble together a coalition, they face continued pressure from a dismayed and distrustful electorate.

Required to pay greater heed to the average citizen rather than just the well-to-do, the party may find that managing a more vibrant democracy forces it to lop off its aging deadwood. Confronted with challenges in the domestic arena, Japan's leaders may find it wise to be a bit more humble, and thoughtful, on the international stage.

Democracy is more than a scheme for reaching political decisions. It has the power to transform all of its participants, winners and losers alike. It forces them to provide the best of personnel and ideas in contests determining who shall guide a nation.

The writer, who first lived in Japan in 1962, has served as the assistant U.S. Treasury representative in Tokyo and is now the Tokyo economist for Jardine Fleming Securities. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Farm Subsidies: The Harvest Reaped May Be Drugs

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — The world-wide negotiations on agricultural products resumed in Geneva last week. And though over-shadowed by the Paris summit meeting, they are the heart of the so-called Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, a mouthful that even Ronald Reagan managed to learn the name of, such is its importance.

They will determine whether most of the Western nations will go on paying farmers, especially rich farmers, money they don't deserve at the expense of the taxpayer and consumer, who in turn are encouraged to eat more than is good for them. They also will decide whether Europe and North America will go on penalizing the millions of small farmers, would-be food exporters, in the poorer countries of the Third World who now face sabotaged markets. And, not least, they will, in effect, decide whether those Third World farmers, finding their way to an honest living blocked, will find the lure of growing crops for the drug trade irresistible.

No political leader in the West appears to have made the connection yet. But it's time someone in high office realized that it's not much use telling farmers in Burma, Turkey, Peru, Pakistan, Bolivia, Jamaica or Mexico to stop growing poppies, coca leaf or marijuana when the international market for sugar, vegetables, fruits, grains, wine and tobacco is barred by Western agricultural subsidy policies.

It may seem a long way from the Blue Mountains of Jamaica, the Andean valleys of Peru or the Anatolian hinterland of Turkey to the supermarkets of Chicago, Manchester, or Düsseldorf. But it is no farther to the alley ways and bars around the corner from the supermarket.

North America, Europe and Japan have been discussing ways to reduce subsidies for the best part of a decade now, but with little to show for it.

The original version of the 1985 Farm Bill in the United States envisioned a substantial reduction in subsidies. But political pressure actually compelled a rise. Likewise, the reforms of the European Community of February 1988 were carefully tailored to only reduce budgetary costs and surpluses and not to open European markets. In recent years Canada has been providing grain farmers additional subsidies to offset the effect of U.S. and European subsidies. And in Japan, although there has been some reduction in support prices, it has been of modest proportions.

A recent International Monetary Fund study for the years 1984 to '86 reckons that in the industrialized countries the transfer of incomes from consumers and taxpayers to farmers was a phenomenal $185 billion a year.

This year the European Community proposed price freezes. But even after a year of unusually high world prices, EC beef and sugar prices are double world levels, butter more than double, skimmed milk powder 40 percent higher, wheat 50 percent higher and soya 80 percent higher.

In marked contrast, because of last year's severe drought and large new Soviet purchases, the United States has been able in the last few months to sharply cut subsidies and still have farmers' incomes rise.

The farmers' lobby, whether it springs from Iowa or the Loire, from rural England or rural Japan, has to be told very firmly that the evidence is now conclusive that a liberalization of support prices would reduce world price instability, not the reverse, as the myth would have it. The instability that remains should be countered with insurance, futures contracts and the farmers' own savings.

Further, the richer, bigger farmers, who take the lion's share of government handouts, should be told that from now on they're on their own. That they can live quite well in a free and open market.

Small farmers should be separated politically from the big boys. The richer farmers have cleverly made the poorer ones feel that their destinies are intertwined, creating a formidably large lobby. But, in practice, the richer farmers have done disproportionately well, exploiting the political power of the small farmers while taking most of the cash for themselves. Both in Europe and the United States, agricultural support has actually increased disparities between farmers, not reduced them.

Likewise, the highly intensive agriculture practiced in Europe and North America leads to excessive and harmful use of fertilizers and pesticides, and the cultivation of fragile marginal land. The incentives to encourage the sale of overproduced dairy products leads to over consumption of animal fats.

The effect of all this expensive larding in the industrialized countries is as nothing compared with the damage it inflicts on Third World farmers struggling to escape their inheritance of chronic poverty. Their potential markets are being savagely destroyed and the balance between rural and urban dwellers skewed.

This northern madness, with its cheap food, fuels the Third World's pathological rush to the city, creating massive slums and undermining the economic strength of the countryside.

And, let's face it, it provides the incentive for the Third World farmers who stay on the land to switch to those crops that are *not* subsidized in the north — crops that produce the poison that is already pushing crime rates through the ceiling, that is destroying the safety and well being of the towns and cities of America and, doubtless, before too long, the towns and cities of the rest of the industrialized world.

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The Metamorphic Economic Summit

By Hobart Rowen

PARIS — The economic summit meeting is no longer merely an economic summit meeting. Just as some critics were poised to bury it as a useless exercise, it emerged at its 15th annual session in new form: the centerpiece of global political-strategic management.

No less a player than Mikhail Gorbachev, president of the Soviet Union, wants to join what has become the most exclusive club of capitalist wheeler-dealers. That's not going to happen in the foreseeable future, but his public appeal for membership is the most dramatic evidence of the summit meeting's shift in focus away from narrow economic issues.

The summit meetings got their start in 1975 as an idea for an intimate tête-à-tête, among just a few heads of government, from two former finance ministers, French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Increasingly, their successors, less attuned to matters of high finance, injected the political element into the summit meetings. And global affairs — tensions in the Middle East, terrorism and drug trafficking — as they developed accelerated the process. Lately, the emergence of glasnost and perestroika forced more attention on East-West relations.

New awarenesss of the many dreadful environmental threats completed the transformation process in Paris. The leaders covered up their inability to resolve key economic issues by devoting more than a third of the communiqué to the environment.

President George Bush himself put the Paris economic summit meeting on hold while he ventured into Poland and Hungary, exploring ways of bringing them into the Western orbit.

The leaders also illustrated a new willingness to issue global political "orders," not only on the environment but by directing the European Community's bureaucracy in Brussels to coordinate efforts to integrate East-bloc countries into the Western economy. That slyly recast Mr. Bush's Poland-Hungary initiative into more of a European mold.

Use of the European Community in this way may also signify, at long last, its full acceptance as a summit meeting participant. Until now, the French government has suffered Brussels only as a poor relation at the conference table.

The time spent on environmental issues is all to the good: The rich nations for too long failed to make the connection between environmental hazards and economic growth — at home and in the Third World. Economic growth isn't much good in the long run if the world's atmosphere, land and oceans are poisoned in the process.

The intimate tête-à-tête has become a meeting for global political-strategic management.

By saying "we encourage" the World Bank and other development banks to pay attention to the environment, they put those institutions on notice that the world (including legislators and environmentalists) will be watching them like hawks.

But the scorecard on purely economic affairs reveals only a few base hits and no home runs. Because each of the seven participating nations has different domestic economic priorities, the heads of government couldn't even make up their collective mind whether inflation is a problem.

More important, they confessed they were impotent in dealing with the key issues of managing exchange rates and reducing huge trade imbalances. It appears that the summit meeting nations are no longer confident of their ability to keep the dollar within agreed-upon "target" ranges. Judging from the volatility of the dollar this year, they are right.

Therefore, they did not say in Paris, as they had a year earlier in Toronto, that it would be "counterproductive" for the dollar to rise or fall too much. To that extent, the Paris summit meeting was a step backward from the cooperative process designed to control the fluctuation of the dollar that James Baker, then the U.S. secretary of the treasury, helped launch three years ago in Tokyo.

On the more positive side, leading commercial banks were told to move more quickly to reduce the amount of Third World debt, and to lower the interest rates they charge. That's a big forward step from Toronto, where Ronald Reagan and Mr. Baker rejected a Japanese initiative for debt write-offs. Not a little of the new attitude can be credited directly to Mr. Bush and his treasury secretary, Nicholas Brady.

Though not strictly economic, another potentially useful move was the creation of a high-level committee, under the Group of Seven's finance ministers, to get at illicit drug traffic by finding out how money is "laundered" through banking systems.

What of the future? It seems inevitable that the political agenda will grow, dashing the hope that Mr. Bush, as "the new boy," wistfully expressed: that there could be more time for the informal, ad hoc part of the relationship, instead of the "structured seminar" that the summit meeting has turned out to be.

As Mr. Bush must know, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's design for a discreet and intimate weekend — the sort of event one gentleman might hold in his library over cigars and champagne — was yesterday's dream, not today's. The 1990 summit meeting, which it is Mr. Bush's turn to host, must cope with all the questions generated in Paris, and more. The agenda is now too full for extended chitchat.

The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1889: Chinese Goldfields

PARIS — The Russian papers report that some exceedingly rich veins of gold have been struck in the Chinese gold diggings at Yeltuga or Mokho. Steam machinery has just been imported from America and skilled workmen obtained from Shanghai.

1914: Caillaux Tells 'All'

PARIS — Every eye is turned upon the Caillaux trial, the "cause célèbre" which is being heard before the Assize Court in Paris. Yesterday [July 20] was the first of the six days of the trial which Mme. Caillaux, wife of the one-time Premier of France, twice Minister of Finance, has to undergo for the murder of M. Gaston Calmette, editor of the "Figaro," who had launched a campaign against her husband as a result of his support for the income-tax. In the course of her interrogatory, she revealed the motive that drove her to her act. She told how she had suffered mental torture due to gossip about her husband. "They said," Mme. Caillaux exclaimed indignantly, "that he had brought off a Stock Exchange coup in Berlin, and that he had sold the Congo territory to Germany. Then came the 'Figaro's' campaign. They wrote that any means would be justified to wreck Caillaux' career. M. Calmette had a right to attack my husband's policy; but that was not what he did. I suffered cruelly, and I lost my head. I only remember that when I fired the first shot I tried to aim low. But these revolvers are terrible, they go off all alone." (Laughter.) She denied the allegation that she premeditated her act.

1939: U.S. Cleric Is Held

JERUSALEM — The Rev. Gerald Goldmer, Akron, O., missionary, has been kidnaped by Arab rebels and held for $5,000 ransom, it was revealed here today [July 20]. Authorities believed the band is the same one which last December kidnapped a British bank manager in Jerusalem.

OPINION

Gorbachev Will Be Tested By the Restless Ukrainians

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — To a coal miner, the ultimate indignity is the inability to wash off the underground's grime at the end of a workday.

A vast soap shortage exists across the Soviet Union, caused by bureaucratic misallocation of ingredients and a controlled price set too low to permit profitable production.

The difficulty of the simple act of washing became the last straw for thousands of workers afflicted with abysmal working conditions.

In the Kuzbass region, near the Siberian-Mongolian border, 150,000 miners struck. These were mainly younger men, relatively well paid but with few goods to buy. They directed their ire at first against Alexander Melnikov, the local Yegor Ligachev protégé who had been rejected in elections but still held party power.

In Moscow, President Mikhail Gorbachev made his first mistake of this crisis: He encouraged all-union television coverage of the miners' protests *against the Ligachev man. But the striking* Siberian miners did not stop with a list of economic grievances. They called for an end to Communist Party primacy.

The virus of democracy and genuine unionism thus entered the telecommunications bloodstream and, nearly a week later, stimulated a copycat strike — this time by older workers, long resentful of Russians — in the Ukrainian Donbass. (*Kuz* means basin, a geologic region often rich in coal.)

Perhaps because this second wave of strikes was an embarrassment to Vladimir Shcherbitsky, the Ukrainian in the Kremlin allied to the Ligachev faction, Mr. Gorbachev did not move quickly to squelch the Ukrainian unrest. He underestimated its depth.

Then the Kremlin learned that railroad workers were being urged — perhaps by Ukrainian nationalists — to join in what then might mushroom into a general strike. That loss of central authority would be the likely end of the Gorbachev era.

The Soviet leader quickly acceded to many of the Kuzbass economic demands, including more items like soap (but not giving up Communist Party primacy), and extended these concessions to the Ukrainian Donbass.

To no avail. More pits were closed down by Ukrainian strikers. Almost half the Soviet Union's coal production was closed down.

After the Kremlin carrots came the stick: "The country could find itself in such a situation," he anxiously told his inner parliament, "that it would be necessary to think about which measures to take to ensure that the situation did not get out of control."

Then he took the first step down the Chinese road: "Emissaries with extremist and anti-social slogans," he warned, "have tried to make use of the tension and discontent of the workers."

The word Tass translated as "emissaries" — meaning dissidents of the Democratic Union who advocate multiparty government — was the signal that the threat of counterrevolution might be invoked.

When China's leaders ordered the peaceful student demonstrators shot, only Yasser Arafat approved the state terrorism, expressing his "extreme gratification that you were able to restore normal order."

Now here is Mikhail Gorbachev laying the propaganda basis for a crackdown on sinister "emissaries" from somewhere.

The Gorbachev warning may work: Moscow television is backing it up with pictures of miners going back to work. The hope is for copycat returning, an early use of the Kremlin's new television credibility to achieve political stability.

What are we to make of this unprecedented Soviet labor turmoil?

At Radio Free Europe in Munich, the Sovietologist Elizabeth Teague is encouraged by the disciplined organization of the strikers, eschewing violence and picketing liquor stores, and for the first time raising political demands.

This is healthy protest, not the murderous lashing out of ethnic hatred seen in the past year.

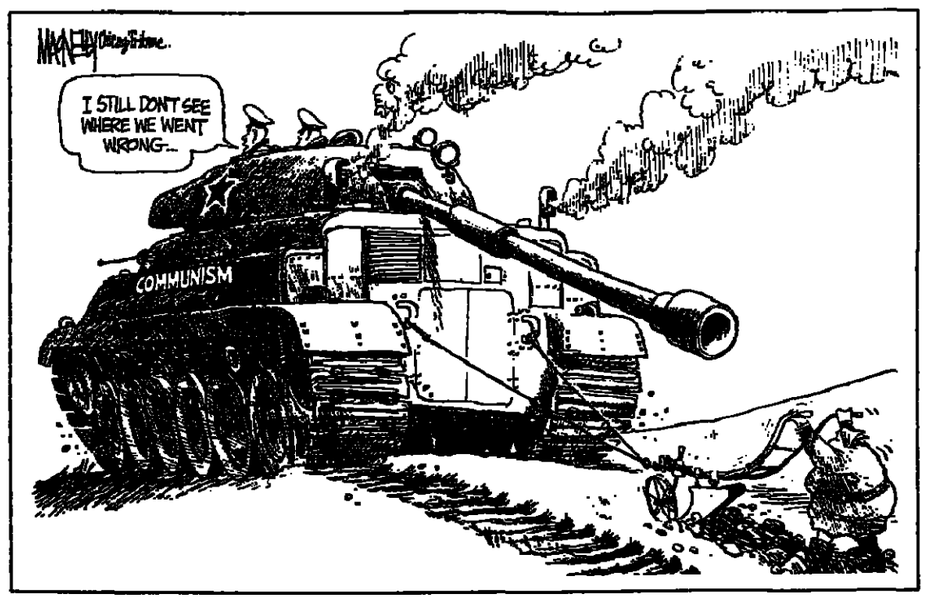
KGB-watchers here, however, point out this danger: Because the 30 squadrons of Mr. Gorbachev's internal security police are already spread out across the Soviet Union separating violent ethnic groups, a move on the strikers would have to be made by regular troops, probably resulting in higher casualties.

Whether the strikers are subdued peacefully or violently, they will speed the coming internal confrontation.

This miners' strike could be Solidarity in embryo, and — if reason prevails — will grow into a movement that presses the Kremlin to cut back the armed forces and jettison Socialism to let the people save themselves.

The restless Ukraine is the testing ground. It would be ironic if Mr. Gorbachev, having concentrated all power for reform in himself, should slip on a cake of soap.

The New York Times.



Being Deaf Doesn't Mean A Person Can't Listen Well

By Thomas Mitchell

STONINGTON, Connecticut — In 1970, I contracted meningitis, which left me completely deaf. Someone in the last century called it "profoundly deaf," which just means that it's about as deaf as you can get. Some folks call it very hard of hearing, or very hearing impaired or, perhaps more accurately, deaf as a brick.

I've been this way for almost 20 years, so it's a part of my life by now. But along the way it has taught me a few things.

Not long after going deaf, I walked into a stationery store. I asked the clerk, whom I'd known for years, for typing paper. He looked at me oddly and asked, "Are you Spanish?"

I asked him. "Do I look Spanish?"

He replied, "No, you sound Spanish."

All I could say to that was, "*Buenas dias.*" I left the store with the distinct feeling that I had somehow changed.

Later, I realized that my voice was in *fact changing, as the doctors had told* me it would. Not being able to hear my own voice meant not being able to control it. Over the years, I have been variously thought of as Yugoslav, Scottish, German, Swedish, French, British and even a New Yorker. I have also been caught whispering on the subway, yelling in libraries and in general embarrassing people with a voice volume entirely out of context.

You might think deaf people would be mostly concerned with trying to follow conversations or find out what's going on. But for most deaf people, especially those who cannot talk well, the big job is getting others to understand them — getting those with normal hearing to listen and comprehend what they are saying.

So, in a strange way, the handicap becomes mutual when you're talking with a deaf person: You're both having a hard time hearing each other! Both of you have to work a little harder and, when you start doing that, you realize that talking with the deaf is really not so different from normal conversation.

The other day, I got into a conversation with a stranger in Mystic, Connecticut. He was easy to lip read, and we talked for an hour about many things. At one point, he said to me: "Thomas, I really enjoy talking with you."

"Why is that?"

"Because you're such a good listener!"

Well, that threw me. I mean, I hadn't listened to a thing in almost two decades.

"Normal people hear a lot more than they listen," he said. "You, on the other hand, can't hear a thing. You have to work hard to understand me. So, at least in your mind, you're really listening. Odd as it may seem, being deaf makes you listen better."

That was pretty good. I was obviously in the presence of a wise man.

"O.K.," I said, "I listen better because I can't hear. Does that mean a blind man observes more because he can't see?"

The stranger smiled at that. Then he said: "An ancient Chinese philosopher said: 'A bowl is made from clay, with a side and a bottom. But it is the emptiness inside that makes the bowl useful."

It sounded like one of those profound sayings people use when they don't have an answer to your question. Well, if he was going to play games like that, I wanted to play, too.

So I said: "I assume what you mean is that a handicapped person is like an empty bowl, and that person can use the emptiness to achieve some kind of fulfillment. Right? So, What about a bowl that's half empty?"

The stranger laughed. He replied: "How about half full? Look around at all these people. I see eyeglasses, canes, all sorts of disabilities. And I'll bet that most of those people think they are all full bowls, when in fact they are all full to different levels. Some are emptier. Some are fuller. That's the way life is. But remember what the philosopher said: It's the emptiness that makes the bowl useful. If you admit to yourself and others that your bowl is a little empty, why, then the bowl will be filled."

At that point, we said goodbye.

One thing I forgot to ask the stranger was: Who fills the bowls? But I think we know the answer to that. It's you. It's me. It's your friends and family. It may even be a perfect stranger.

The writer, who is president of Marinpro, a promotion firm, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Hard Times in Poland

Regarding "Narcissistic Poland, Europe's Argentina" (Opinion, July 8):

Amid the "euphoria" following the elections, Thomas H. Naylor writes, no one in Solidarity is mentioning the fact that there are no quick fixes available to turn the economy around. I was in Poland twice this year, and no one was alluding to a "quick fix." The last 40 years have been too sour to fester any fantasies of overnight economic miracles.

Talk to anyone from Warsaw to Grozów: farmers, taxi drivers, students or pensioners. The reality of hard times ahead is inherent in their understanding of the state of the economy. They do not need to be reminded that inflation and the $39 billion debt are not going to go away soon. Mr. Naylor asserts that the Poles wasted Western loans in the 1970s. It was not the population, but the government that decided how that money would be spent.

Furthermore, Solidarity could not have survived seven years underground in an "egocentric society." It took the opposite of egoism: tireless commitment, countless volunteer hours and tremendous risk to keep the movement alive.

ALEXA DVORSON.
Cologne.

Poland's eight-year-long "night of the generals" was a piece of cake compared to the period of military rule in Argentina, during which thousands were murdered or disappeared.

KORNELIA SMIGIELSKA.
Le Pecq, France.

Tell It to the Chinese

Regarding the report "Lack of Tear Gas Necessitated Force, Li Reportedly Says" (July 3):

Prime Minister Li Peng of China is reported to have told Daniel Wong, a Chinese-American and former mayor of Cerritos, California, that the Chinese government had no alternative to the deadly force with which it suppressed demonstrators in Beijing on June 3-4.

According to Mr. Wong, Mr. Li said that the army used guns and tanks against the protesters because it was short of tear gas and lacked rubber bullets. There is no evidence to suggest that Prime Minister Li Peng is prepared to repeat these remarks for domestic consumption. If his assertion is true, there cannot be any danger in explaining this to the people of China, many of whom witnessed the violence. His failure to do so raises profound questions over his interview with Mr. Wong.

Mr. Wong conveys the version of events given by Li Peng, yet we are not informed of his credentials for such a delicate and important mission. Why was no senior Western government official granted such an interview?

RICHARD STRICKLAND.
Brighton, England.

Chi-Chen Wang, who wrote that incredible justification of the massacre at Tiananmen Square (*"China: The State Had to Crack Down," Opinion, June 27*), should be made to read the book "Life and Death in Shanghai," by Nien Cheng (*"China, Sad Days for a Survivor," June 28*) at least once a week for the next year. I have been going to China on business for the last three years, and on these trips I have met many people who related experiences like Nien Cheng's.

If the period of Communist rule in China is the best 40 years in the long history of that country then the Chinese are much to be pitied.

ALEXANDRE GEORGES.
Luxembourg.

At Odds Over Cigarettes

Regarding "Smoking Is Good for Foreigners" (Opinion, July 6):

The export of American cigarettes to previously closed or restricted Asian markets is a trade issue, not a health issue — notwithstanding Colman McCarthy's column.

For all the earnest pleas of health ministries in Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and Thailand, these governments protest against American cigarettes because of the competitive threat they pose. These governments are in the tobacco business themselves, through their own state-controlled tobacco corporations. They like tobacco well enough — they just dislike competition.

The office of the U.S. trade representative has never promoted, or even encouraged the consumption of tobacco products, American or other. Rather, the office has energetically and properly fulfilled its mandate to ensure that foreign governments treat American cigarettes, and many other American products, fairly.

DONALD S. HARRIS.
Director of Communications,
Philip Morris.
New York.

He's No 2-Year-Old

Regarding "A Post-Election View of Quayle" (July 17):

As the mother of a two-year-old, I take exception to the description of Vice President Dan Quayle as childlike. Children are generally alert, curious and quick to remember. Mr. Quayle's comportment indicates none of these qualities.

Indeed this post-election view of him by some of his own campaign aides coincides with the pre-election view that George Bush attacked as unfair and inaccurate — that he is a silly, shallow, and rather stupid man propelled into high office by the questionable judgment of a person who should have put the welfare of the American people ahead of his own social comfort.

MARION HUNT.
Lieurey, France.

The Flag: Neglect Is Worse

Regarding President Bush's call for a constitutional amendment to ban desecration of the American flag, what of all those who, intentionally or not, leave the flag out in the rain or allow it to be blown to rags and completely faded? In my opinion, it is not those that use the flag in a protest who are the offenders, but those who deface the national symbol out of neglect.

BRUCE BERGENDOFF.
Kristiansand, Norway.

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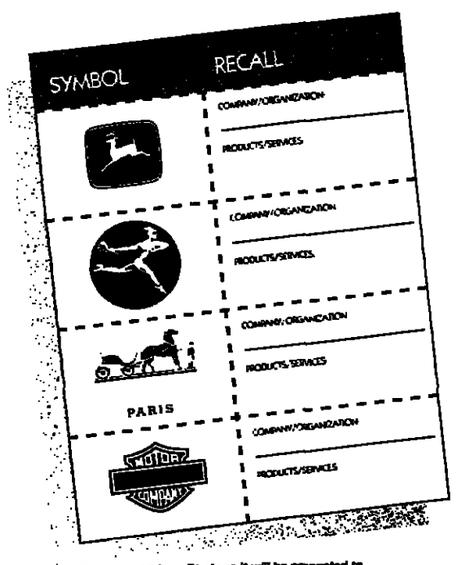

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In addition to its teaching function, the Academy of Media Arts will also carry out creative research and development projects in the field or modern media and contribute to their cultural integration. Potential candidates should recognize that the work of the Academy will involve cooperation with similar foreign institutions and that it will have European and international scope.

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Diplomats Say Leader Of Burma Opposition Is Under House Arrest

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BANGKOK — Burmese government troops surrounded the house of the leading opposition figure, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, on Thursday, effectively placing her under house arrest, Western diplomats here said.

The diplomats, who had been in contact with Rangoon, the Burmese capital, said the troops were posted around her compound in a suburb north of Rangoon, stopping her from leaving and turning away visitors.

There was no official announcement of the development. An international operator in Bangkok said all telex and telephone lines to Rangoon had been cut. The diplomats said they had heard of the move through their own contacts.

The government has prevented foreign journalists from reporting in Burma, and on Wednesday expelled a Reuters correspondent.

One source, who arrived in Bangkok from Rangoon on Thursday night, quoted witnesses as saying that Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's residence was surrounded early Thursday afternoon by troops armed with automatic weapons.

According to one account, she was stopped by troops as she tried to leave her house to visit the mausoleum of her father, U Aung San, Burma's founding father.

Wednesday was the anniversary of his assassination in 1947, and she had planned to lead a march to the mausoleum on that day by 100 of Burma's 223 political parties.

But she called it off after the government deployed troops in the capital, saying that she feared the troops would fire on the marchers, as they did on protesters in the days after the military took power in September 1988. At that time, an estimated 1,000 people were killed.

The Western diplomats said that Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, who is general secretary of the National League for Democracy and who has defied military authorities with a series of public rallies to back her campaign for democracy, had tried to leave the compound and had offered herself for arrest.

They said that she had been forced back inside and told that she could not leave. The league's chairman, General Tin U, and a Western diplomat tried to enter the compound but were turned back.

The authorities have cracked down on dissent in the last week after a month in which they tolerated street rallies of several thousand people.

The state radio said that 44 young people were arrested Wednesday after "marching in processions, bearing banners and anti-government posters, chanting slogans and distributing anti-government pamphlets."

(AP, Reuters, UPI)

Agence France-Presse

CARFARE — A wall on a restaurant in Taegu, South Korea, indicating that it has joined a campaign for traffic safety.

ASIAN TOPICS

Few Handicapped In Pyongyang Streets

Virtually no handicapped people are ever seen on the broad and well-swept streets of Pyongyang, Nicholas D. Kristof of The New York Times reports from the North Korean capital. Why? Officials deny that the disabled are expelled from Pyongyang. But one civil servant said the handicapped voluntarily move to smaller towns. He said, without further explanation, that life is easier for them there.

The absence of handicapped, deformed or mentally retarded people, Mr. Kristof writes, "appears to reflect the extraordinary enforced orderliness" of North Korean society, including its streets. "Many foreign residents have concluded that President Kim Il Sung is intensely proud of the capital he built from the ruins of the Korean War and feels that the presence of disabled people would mar the image of the country."

French Native Runs For Japanese Senate

Claude Ciari, a native of France, is campaigning hard for the Senate election in Japan on Sunday, seeking to become the first Caucasian ever elected to the parliament in Tokyo. He is running on the conservative New Liberal Club list for an at-large seat. It is rare that foreigners manage to hurdle the restrictive Japanese laws on naturalization. Less often still do they venture into politics.

Mr. Ciari, 45, was born in Nice. He went to Japan 22 years ago as a poverty-stricken musician. He has since become a successful guitarist, composer, animator and actor. He became a naturalized citizen in 1985 and speaks the language fluently. He and his Japanese wife have two children.

"I'm Japanese, and I don't like the image of Japan abroad," he said recently. "I want to help the Japanese be respected at the international level for what they are." In Japanese society itself, he added, "women should be treated as equals."

Koreans naturalized as Japanese have been elected to parliament or state legislatures, but that is rare in Japan's traditionally closed society.

Around Asia

Troops in Papua New Guinea have shot and killed the brother of Francis Ona, a rebel leader, in jungle fighting on the island of Bougainville, officials said Wednesday. The rebels are demanding independence and $14 billion in compensation for environmental damage caused by the huge Bougainville copper mine, which is owned in large part by British and Australian interests. The open-cut mine provides 17 percent of governmental revenue. It had 3,000 employees until sabotage closed it in May and a state of emergency was declared. At least 23 people have been killed.

Some residents of Hong Kong, concerned about the early-June massacre in Beijing, have suggested ways to prevent similar scenes in Hong Kong after the colony reverts to China in 1997. The innovative ideas, mostly expressed in letters to colony newspapers and dismissed by other residents as "Fantasy Island" revisited, include extending Britain's lease after 1997; declaring independence; rebuilding Hong Kong in Ulster, the Falkland Islands or on a leased Philippine island, or even building an artificial island somewhere.

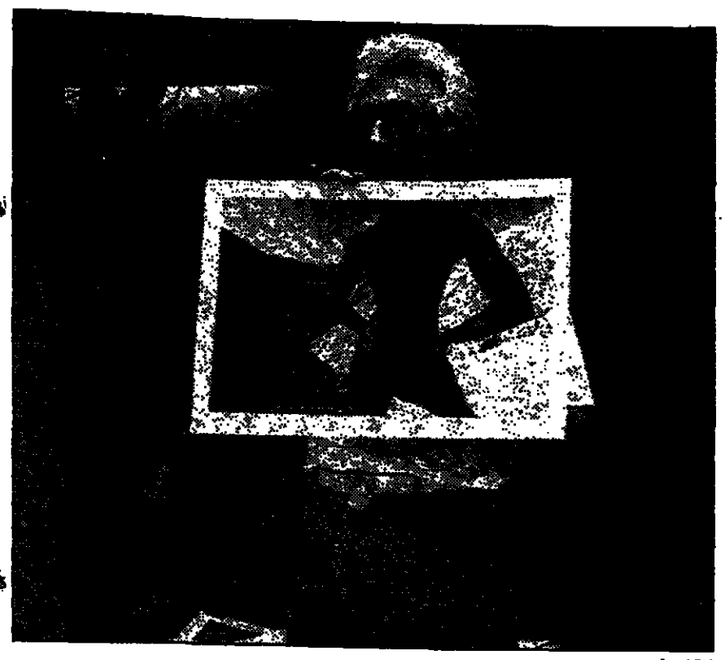
The Mahabharata, India's most sacred Hindu epic, is being broadcast each Sunday morning as a marathon soap opera. In 39 weeks it has earned over $15 million for state television and is not even half way through, the Ministry for Information and Broadcasting has told the lower house of parliament. Roughly 100 episodes, each running 40 minutes, are planned. Most market places in northern India come to a standstill and traffic thins during the broadcasts, and minor riots have flared in areas where electric power has failed while the show is on.

Arthur Higbee

International Herald Tribune

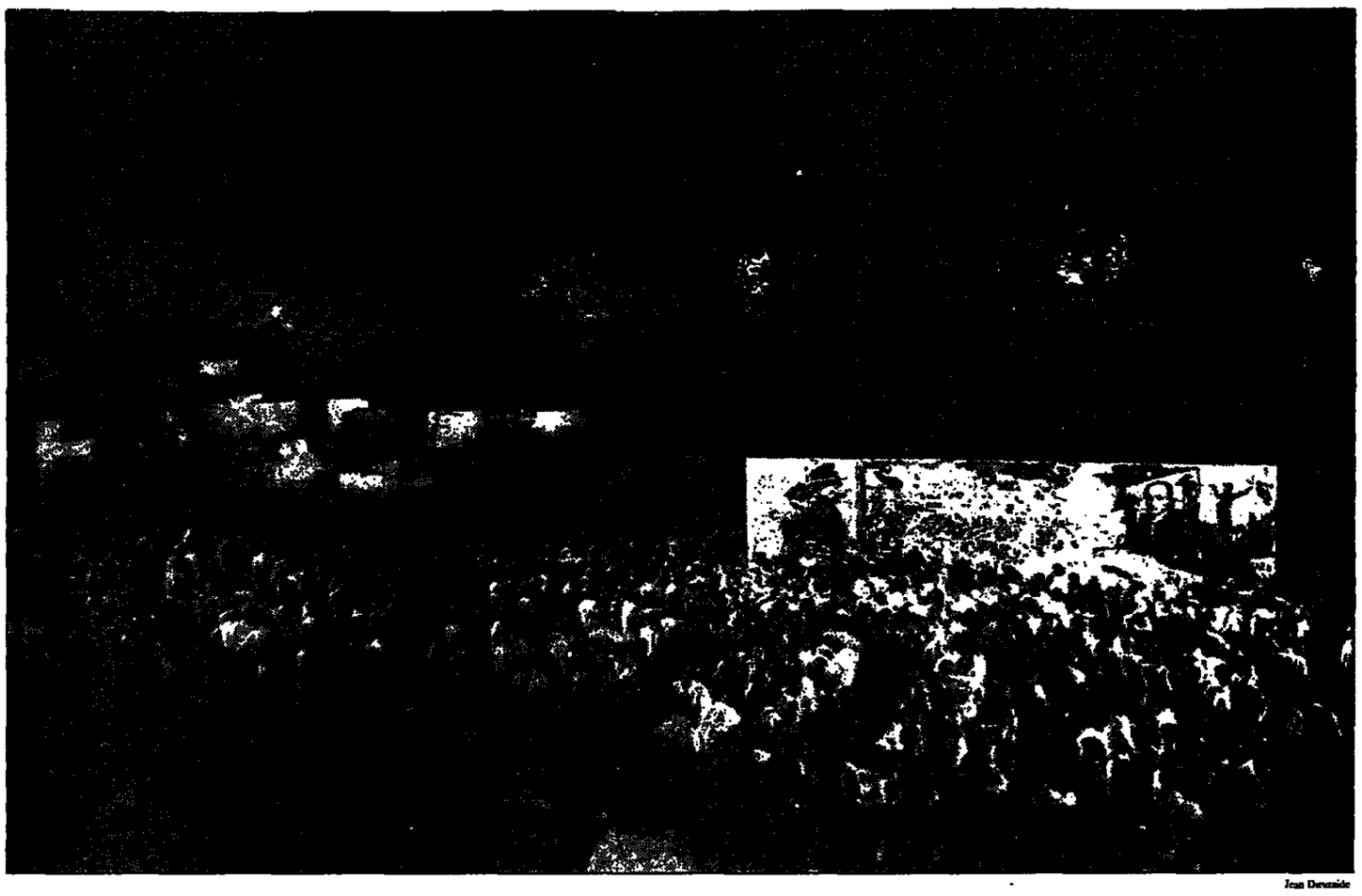
WEEKEND

❑ Chinese Prodigy
❑ Eclectic Collection
❑ Arts Guides



Lauré Cazin

Lucien Clergue shown with one of his nudes, and, at right, a photographic mural composed of 168 photos that was "developed" in the Roman theater.



Jean Dieuzaide

Focus on Founder At Arles Photo Fête

by John G. Morris

ARLES, France — Founded by the Greeks six centuries before Christ, enriched by Caesar with loot from Marseille, later captured by Visigoths and by Muslims, this sunny city on the Rhône is now annually captured by photographers. They arrive as a benign plague in the first full week of July; their pictures stay through the summer.

It is the 20th year of the Rencontres Internationales de la Photographie in Arles. It is the year of honor for the festival's principal founder, Lucien Clergue, who not only has three one-man exhibitions but gave, on the last theatrical night of the festival, a dazzling slide presentation, by 150 different photographers totaling 350 photos. All nudes.

Clergue was born in Arles in 1934. At 14, he got his first camera, and by 19, he had photographed Pablo Picasso, who often came to Arles to watch the bullfights. Picasso encouraged him to go to Paris, and there he met Jean Cocteau and other intellectuals; nevertheless, it was not until he was 28 that Clergue made enough money from photography to quit working in a factory. By then he had already published his first work, a book on the body, with verses by Paul Eluard. He has since published 39 more books, plus a number of portfolios, and has exhibited and lectured in the United States, Europe and Japan.

In 1961, invited by Edward Steichen to exhibit in New York at the Museum of Modern Art, Clergue met such photographers as Robert Frank, W. Eugene Smith and Gjon Mili. Returning home, he persuaded Jean-Maurice Rouquette, director of museums in Arles, to start a collection of photographs in the Musée Réattu, then a home only to classical painting and sculpture. Soon they had donations from such photographers as Paul Strand, Edward Weston and Henri Cartier-Bresson. It was the first such collection in any French museum aside from the Bibliothèque Nationale.

By 1970, thanks to the winds of revolutionary 1968, which had begun to blow away France's cultural cobwebs, Clergue was emboldened to suggest to the mayor of Arles that photography be included as a part of the annual Arles Festival. He was awarded the marriage hall of the *mairie* for the first of the Rencontres (gatherings), which drew 100 spectators for slide projections by Denis Brihat, Jean-Philippe Charbonnier and Jean-Pierre Sudre, all French photographers.

In 1976, the French Ministry of Culture allocated 100,000 francs to the enterprise and designated Agnès de Gouvion St. Cyr, a dancer who had volunteered to help Clergue from the start, to hold the purse strings. She does to this day, not only for Arles but for all of France's nationally supported photographic activities, which now cost some 35 million francs ($5.4 million) a year. Of this, 5.2 million francs goes to support the National School of Photography, in Arles, headed by Alain Desvergnes. He also runs the Rencontres workshops, which this year drew a record 500 students.

François Hébel became director in 1986, with a new major corporate sponsor: Kodak. Hébel had a good track record, as director of the FNAC chain-store photo galleries. With the new money, he commissioned audio-visuals in place of the old slide shows and transformed a locomotive repair shop into a huge exhibition space.

Nevertheless, the transition of the last four years, to adequate budgets and more professional management, first under Hébel and then Claude Hudelot, director for the last two years, has brought controversy. It centers on the late evening "soirées," the projection sessions in the ancient Roman theater, which have replaced the tra... show-and-tells. They have turned into ...ow business, perhaps a necessity if the goal is to attract 2,000 instead of several hundred paying customers.

For example, this year's opening night, with a nostalgic video presentation on the American South keyed to an exhibition, wound up with a rock 'n' roll concert, live, with Carl Perkins. The second night was largely fluff: a smooth show of Italian star and starlet pictures by Frederico Patellani, and a synthetic love story in stills made by the Paris photographer/publisher Claude Nori, entitled "The Photographer in Love." The third night's feature was a wordless documentary of current Soviet "art" photography as edited by the Russian filmmaker Ivan Dikhovichni. Recognizing the *glasnost* of its good intentions, and the presence of *Dikhovichni and four of the young photographers*, the audience was very polite. Their courtesy evaporated the following night, when the spectators lustily booed a short film on English photographer Christopher Joyce, who was unmercifully seated near the front.

Only once during these evenings was anything shown that could be called newsworthy: a presentation by anonymous Chinese photographers of recent events in Tiananmen Square, first shown at Lausanne's Musée de l'Elysée. During the projection, a call was placed to one of the group, in Canton, with amplification for the audience. No interpreter was needed to feel the sense of

Continued on page 11

Soviet Mix of Comedy and Tragedy

by Kathleen R. Conniff

MOSCOW — "Artists are never appreciated in the motherland," said the theater director Anatoli Vasiliev. "The motherland loves portraits and the dead. When I die, probably I will be loved by the motherland, too. If I want my people to love me, I should get in a car accident as soon as possible."

What prompted Vasiliev's ironic comment was a discussion of the playwright Luigi Pirandello, who was chased from the theater by an angry audience when his "Six Characters in Search of an Author" opened in his native Italy, only to meet with immediate acclaim in London.

On Friday, Vasiliev brings his latest production of "Six Characters" to the Pepsico Summerfare International Performing Arts Festival at the State University of New York in Purchase. It will be followed on July 27, by the work of another Russian director, Yuri Yeremin, a dramatic adaptation of Anton Chekhov's story of madness and responsibility, "Ward No. 6." Both works will be presented in Russian with simultaneous translation into English.

In recent separate interviews, conducted through an interpreter, the two directors appeared as different from each other as the masks of comedy and tragedy. Yeremin is a tall, robust, cherubic figure, whose manner exuded optimism even when his words did not. Vasiliev, thin, bearded, with long hair and sad eyes, seemed the very embodiment of pessimism.

'The borderline between truth and nontruth should be removed, and its borders mixed up.'

At the age of 47, Vasiliev talks with a weary smile of feeling old. Just back from a strenuous tour of Europe with his acting company, he said, "I am finished. I feel like I'm coming to the close. Well, we'll live and see. But I think these tours will be the last."

In a basement that houses the Anatoly Vasiliev Theater Company of Moscow, the director's gloomy words were underlined by the sound of melancholy music and frequent screams emanating from the next room, where his actors were watching a video of the Italian movie "Kaos." Vasiliev wanted them to see the film, he explained, because it is set in Sicily, the site of "Giants of the Mountains," another Pirandello play they were preparing.

When not on tour, the Vasiliev troupe works on Pirandello every day. "In two years, we are in 23 different cities, 10 days in every city, 230 days traveling," the director observed. "But when we return, we rehearse Pirandello." Vasiliev said he has never seen another director's production of "Six Characters," but this was the first play he undertook as a young director in the '60s.

In Pirandello's 1922 drama, which the author subtitled "A Comedy in the Making," the "six characters" are incompletely realized products of an author's imagination. They take the bare stage demanding to play

Continued on page 11

CRITICS' CHOICE

SALZBURG

Without Karajan

■ The Salzburg Festival opens July 27 with a new production of Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera," staged by John Schlesinger and designed by William Dudley, with Sir Georg Solti taking the place of Herbert von Karajan, who died last Sunday, as conductor. Claudio Abbado conducts Strauss' "Elektra" in Harry Kupfer's production for the Vienna State Opera, and four other operas are being revived from previous festivals. Dance makes a rare appearance in the Salzburg program, with the Martha Graham Dance Company giving two different programs. Besides the customary concerts of the Vienna and Berlin Philharmonics, other orchestras on hand will be the Czech Philharmonic, the Austrian Radio Orchestra (with the world premiere of a new work by Friedrich Cerha), the London Classical Players, and the Chicago Symphony under Solti. Recitalists include pianists Alexis Weissenberg and Maurizio Pollini and the violinist Shlomo Mintz.

SAINT-PAUL-de-VENCE

Final Statements

■ "L'Oeuvre Ultime," the 25th anniversary exhibition of the Fondation Maeght, presents paintings and drawings representing the final decade's work of 25 painters. Museums in the United States and Europe have contributed to the show, which displays 130 works by artists including Max Beckmann, Pierre Bonnard, Georges Braque, Paul Cézanne (shown, his "Fumeur Accoudé), Marc Chagall, Edgar Degas, Max Ernst, Wassily Kandinsky, Paul Klee, Fernand Léger, René Magritte, Henri Matisse, Joan Miró, Piet Mondrian, and Pablo Picasso. (Until Oct. 4).

LONDON

British Museum Expands

■ A new gallery in the British Museum unites in one display its extensive collections from the lands of Islam, ranging from Spain to India and from the seventh century to the present. Some objects have belonged to the museum since its founding in 1753. Architectural elements such as stucco, tiles, stone and wood inscriptions are displayed on gallery walls and a specially designed space is devoted to the museum's collection of miniature paintings. The gallery's opening section treats the pre-Islamic period. Separate wings then trace the history of art and design in Eastern and Western Islam. Exhibits include ceramics, enameled glass, inlaid metalwork, luster pottery, tiles, coins, armor, scientific and technological artifacts. A temporary exhibition treats the influence of Islamic design in Europe. The new gallery is on the ground floor of the King Edward building.

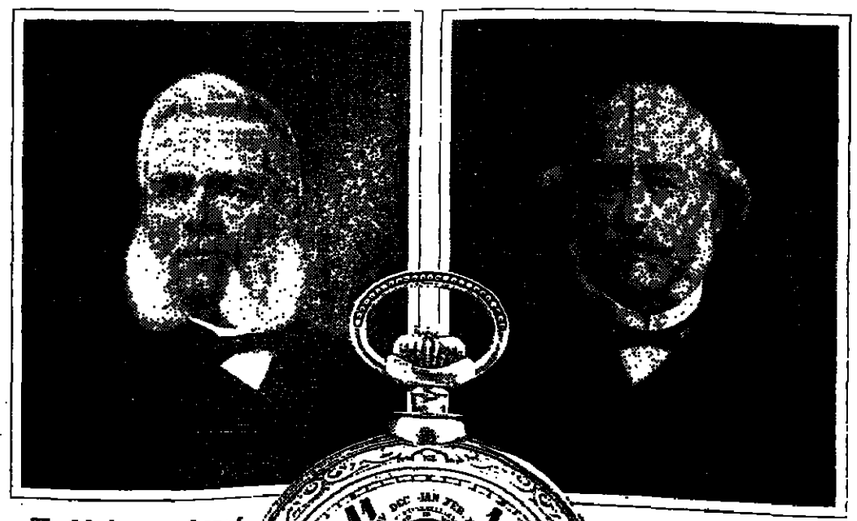
SANTANDER

Music and Dance in Spain

■ The 38th annual festival of music, dance and theater runs from July 29 to the end of August. The opera program includes Strauss's "Elektra," with Hildegard Behrens and Christa Ludwig in principal roles and Wolfgang Sawallisch conducting; Cherubini's "Medea" has Montserrat Caballé and Elena Obraztsova in the main roles, Antoni Ros Marbá conducting; Falla's "Master Peter's Puppet Show," with the Theatre Lliure Chamber Orchestra under Josep Pons, and the Warsaw Opera Puppet Theater. Dance companies on hand include Maguy Marin, Martha Graham, the ballet of the Teatro Colón of Buenos Aires, the Ballet Lirico Nacional of Spain, and the chorus, ballet and orchestra of the Red Army. In addition there is a gala, conducted by Julius Rudel, starring Cynthia Gregory, Juan Carlos Gil, Manuela Vargas and other leading dancers. The Bavarian State Orchestra under Sawallisch, the French Orchestre National under Lorin Maazel and the London Symphony under Michael Tilson Thomas give concerts. Teresa Berganza, José Carreras and Pinchas Zukerman give recitals, and the Scottish Chamber Orchestra is on hand with Alicia de Larrocha as piano soloist, Leopold Hager conducting.

MUSÉE DE L'HORLOGERIE
ET DE L'ÉMAILLERIE
GENÈVE

THE LEGENDARY WATCHES OF PATEK PHILIPPE
1839 – 1989



The fabulous watches of Patek Philippe's private collection are on public display for the first time on the occasion of Patek Philippe's 150th Anniversary.

The Patek Philippe exhibition is at the Musée de l'Horlogerie et de l'Emaillerie from April 10 to September 30, 1989.
The Musée de l'Horlogerie et de l'Emaillerie, at 15, route de Malagnou, is open every day from 10 am to noon and from 2 pm to 6 pm (except Monday mornings).

A comprehensive, illustrated catalogue of the Patek Philippe Exhibition is available from the Musée de l'Horlogerie et de l'Emaillerie.

150 YEARS

China's Child Prodigy Astonishes With Liveliness of Her Paintings

by Michael Brenson

WASHINGTON — Wang Yani is a prodigy. She is largely self-taught. She paints rapidly in brush and ink. The earliest of the 69 paintings in "Yani: The Brush of Innocence," at the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery, were made when she was 3 and 4 years old. She has spent her 14 years in the village of Gongcheng in Guangxi Province in southern China, 50 miles (80 kilometers) from Guilin, which the catalogue says has been renowned since Ming times for "the most beautiful mountains and waters under heaven."

There is plenty of exuberance and delight in this problematical and even troubling show. The monkeys with which Yani was preoccupied between the ages of 3 and 6 are tireless in their willingness to perform for one another and for her. Her large, inked lion — painted when she was 8 — with monkeys pulling his tail and climbing over him like a party of kids on a sleeping father's back, opens one beady eye, turns down his red mouth, and bears them.

Almost everything in these episodic paintings is in a state of expectancy or resolution. A monkey with a fishing line has just hooked a fish. Trees not only flower but actually offer fruit. Wide-eyed birds seem to be waiting for orders to fly. Almost every animal is self-confident and proud. Only in the children — there are no explicit images of adults, although they are omnipresent in the mountains and trees — is there doubt that happiness is near.

Yani seems to have Chinese painting in her blood. Her feeling for every single thing she paints reflects the pantheism that runs like a river through Chinese art. Mountains and monkeys, as well as cranes and lotuses, are staples of Chinese painting. From the age of 3, Yani has had an awareness of solid and void and of the expressive possibilities of brush and ink.

Yani's painting reflects the pantheism of Chinese art.

The exhibition provides a great deal of information. According to Jan Stuart, the specialist in Chinese art at the Sackler, who installed the show, there is now in China a particular interest in prodigies. Artistic prodigies who are girls are no longer that surprising. Nor is the enthusiasm with which Yani has been greeted by a Chinese art establishment largely run by men.

What arouses that enthusiasm is the freshness and youthfulness of her paintings. After a period of artistic dogma and oppression, they seem to offer an assurance that new beginnings are possible and that childhood can have the irresistible force of a condition.

In her catalogue essay on "Wang Yani and Contemporary Chinese Painting," the art historian Julia Andrews points out that Mao Zedong died in 1976, when Yani was 1, and suggests that Yani has given the Chinese an image of themselves they need. "Her emergence coincided with the severe disillusionment of many older artists in socialist realist art and with a desire to promote experimentation and exploration of other forms. The paintings of a child who knew nothing of politics offered a fresh vision that many artists sought in their own work."

One of the pressures Yani has to live with, however, is that there is now an investment in her "innocence." She is already something of a sideshow. "She is a national treasure, and people come from great distances to watch her at work," write Lynn T. Goldsmith and David Henry Feldman, developmental psychologists, in the catalogue. When the exhibition opened, Yani was in Washington to answer questions and demonstrate her freewheeling techniques.

Wang Shiqiang, Yani's father, formerly a narrative oil painter working in Western styles, wants to protect her from self-consciousness. Her feeling for painting has a great deal to do with him. When she was tiny, they roamed rivers and fields and visited the zoo where she first encountered the monkeys that made her howl and jump with glee. He bought her a pet monkey when she was 3. Stuart said that Yani considers her monkey her best friend.

IT WAS ON a trip with her father when she was 2½ that Yani first painted. From the beginning, her images and methods were purely Chinese. In 1983, when Yani was 8, her father gave up painting. He works as a cultural affairs officer. When Yani travels, he accompanies her. He keeps a diary of their travels. He will decide when she is ready for art books. He has kept almost all her paintings, which now number around 10,000. None has been sold.

All the family references in the catalogue are to Yani and Shiqiang. There is only passing mention of her mother, Tang Fongjiao, even though her presence can be felt throughout Yani's stories. She works in a department store. It is said that the money she earns buys Yani's art supplies.

There is no indication in the catalogue that Yani even has a brother. She does. Wang Qiangyu is 9, and he, too, is exceptionally gifted as a painter. The family is considering discouraging him from painting. The fear is that his artistic development may inhibit Yani's spontaneity.

In short, this show of paintings made between the ages of 3 and 12 by a wonderfully gifted child needs to be approached with caution. There are many possible agendas in it. For example, the exhibition was organized by the Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art in Kansas City, Missouri, with the sponsorship of the Ministry of Culture of the People's Republic of China. This museum has been a force in Chinese art, and an exhibition on a contemporary Chinese artist unknown in the United States will help it remain one.

It is significant that a prodigy in a semi-autonomous region of China can be seen in Japan, Europe and the United States when still a prodigy. This exhibition is a statement of the will that existed in China to make the world aware of at least some of its cultural energy.

Should this exhibition be taking place? A number of Yani's paintings are astonishingly finished for a child, but they are not the paintings of an accomplished artist. In addition, they are weighed down by the museum setting and by their black frames. The best way to see the paintings is in the catalogue, where the rapid succession of images reflects the quickness and concentration with which they were made. What this show is, above all, is a fabulous children's book — imagined and painted by a child.

Why is Yani a prodigy? For one thing, she seems to have been born with an understanding of space and form. For another, she not only has the ability to fantasize, but her fantasies are totally accessible to her, and she has absolute faith in their goodness and worth.

The paintings in this show are functional. That is to say, what Yani painted was real to her, with real effects. In his essay, Ho relates, "One day her father bought her a lovely red umbrella. Too impatient to wait for the rain to come, she painted a monkey holding a little red umbrella and playing happily in the rain."

These are the works of someone with supreme confidence in herself, in her subject matter and in painting, and who has the ability to make others believe in her magical powers. When a painting works, everything in it is personified. The smudges and blots of her cliffs and peaks loom like people and animals amid strange and not always friendly activities and games.

What will happen to Yani? Certainly she has tremendous resources. Such an artistic prodigy may be conceivable now only far from a big city, in a secure world rooted in tradition. Yani still lives in Gongcheng, near mountains and rivers she continues to wander, and to which she feels she belongs. She clearly has remarkable intelligence, shrewdness and wit. She will need them. ■

© 1989 The New York Times

'The Lion Is Awake!' was painted by Yani at the age of 8.

Dijon's Evocative and Eclectic Modern Art Collection

by R.W. Murphy

DIJON — At the entry to the Donation Granville, the extensive and highly personal collection of modern art at Dijon's Museum of Fine Arts, is a brooding, late 19th-century painting titled "Art, Misère, Désespoir, Folie!" It shows an artist trampling on one of his canvases with a pistol in his hand and a crazed look in his eye.

To confront an arriving visitor with this wry testimonial to the artist's hard lot is a characteristic gesture of Pierre Granville, donor and curator of the collection that bears his name. Granville believes that a museum should converse with its public, challenge and surprise it, and sometimes change its minds. The Donation Granville by turns does all of these things. Assembled by Granville and his late wife Kathleen during 35 years of passionate collecting, it is both an evocative account of where modern French art came from and is going and a reflection of the eclectic vision that put it together.

If the collection has a theme, it is the continuity of art across time and space. Granville is a sworn enemy of compartmentalization and of barriers — physical, psychological, chronological — between works of art and the viewer.

Accordingly, his collection ranges widely. It has some fine 19th-century paintings and drawings (Géricault, Delacroix, Millet, Daumier, Moreau, Redon) an impressive array of sculpture, from Carpeaux and Rodin to Hajdu, and a 20th-century gallery that begins with the Cubists (Gris, Marcoussis) and goes on to include the most important names of the Paris School of the 1950s and '60s. But it also finds room for Greek Cycladic art, African ceremonial masks, carved figures from Egypt, Mesopotamia and China — all in graphic illustration of the "thematic and plastic correspondences" Granville looks for across cultures.

Granville, who is now 81, began collecting in a serious way in 1948. Son of a Paris psychiatrist, he studied philosophy at the Sorbonne, wrote poetry — his most recent collection, "Fugues, Voyages et Virées," was just published in Paris — and throughout the 1930s worked as a film director and editor in various Paris studios.

In 1928 he met his future wife, the New York-born actress Kathleen Parker. "In those days we used to go to the Dôme in the evenings," Granville recalls, "and that put us in the artistic milieu." They met or became familiar with many of the painters of the Paris School who were to come to prominence just before and after World War II — Vieira da Silva, Arpad Szenes, Etienne Hajdu, Charles Lapicque, Alfred Manessier. And they began acquiring works on a modest scale.

After World War II, during which both Granvilles joined the Resistance, they dropped their respective film and stage careers to set up as private art dealers and concentrate on collecting. Friends who knew them in those days remember them peddling about Paris with paintings of museum quality strapped to the back of their bicycles. They haunted art sales, auctions, galleries, the studios of painters, and gradually they began to assemble a collection that now numbers more than a thousand pieces.

"People used to think I had money," says Granville, "when in fact I hadn't a sou." But art prices were depressed after the war, and the Granvilles had the shrewdness to buy against the commercial current. When other people were clamoring for the Impressionists, the Granvilles were buying artists of the Barbizon School like Théodore Rousseau, Charles-François Daubigny, and most particularly Jean-François Millet. When French romanticism was out of fashion, the Granvilles were buying Géricault and Delacroix.

THE ART auctions, which he covered for Le Monde from 1966 to 1983, were a "wonderful school for developing the eye," says Granville. Among the Cubist works in his collection is a fine painting by Robert Delaunay that he got for "almost nothing" — he is politely discreet about prices — because the auctioneers failed to see what they had. He obtained perhaps his most valuable work from a woman in a town in Burgundy who had a 17th-century oil painting she wanted to sell. Granville bought it on the strong suspicion — later proved correct — that it was one of the rare existing canvases of Georges de la Tour.

In 1966, the Granvilles' small apartment near the Tuileries Gardens was jammed with masterworks, and they realized they had to do something with their collection. They did not want to see it broken up or put up for sale — "neither of us was much interested in money," says Granville — so they wrote André Malraux, then the French minister of culture, and offered it to the state. Malraux accepted and Dijon's Museum of Fine Arts was selected as the collection's permanent home.

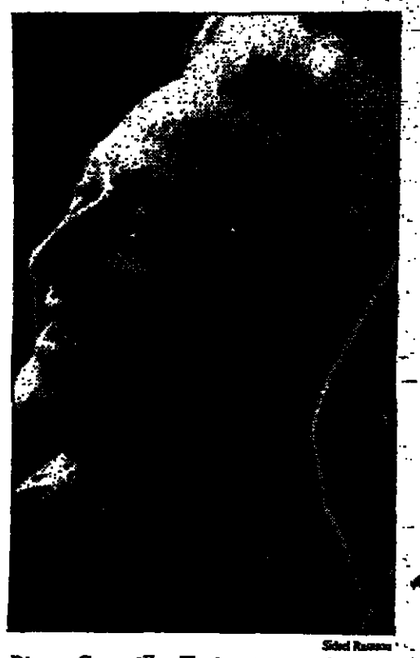
As curator of modern and contemporary art, Granville has been at pains to avoid the "clinical, embalmed look" that he finds typical of museums the world over. In collaboration with an architect, he designed the interior space for thecollection. It is spread over two levels linked by an irregularly mounting flight of steps that was inspired, he says, by the precipitous streets of Italian hill towns.

And to visit the collection is to go on a cultural walking tour that reflects the sometimes antic personality of its creator. Tradesmen's signs are juxtaposed with paintings and sculptures to suggest their reciprocal relation with the fine arts. In one corner is a "Studio of Vanities" — a grouping of old and modern paintings that Granville sees as bearing on the simultaneous vanity and durability of the world.

In one room is a minuscule Nicolas de Stael painting of violets done as a birthday gift for Kathleen Granville. In mockery of the "gigantomania" he thinks the art world is currently suffering, Granville has placed an enormous frame about the painting, with a printed commentary pointing out that the true dimension of a work of art is measured in its "spiritual weight," and not in centimeters.

Although he keeps adding to his collection, Granville does not claim that it is inclusive. It is weak in Impressionist and Fauve painting, for example, and shows little interest in the orthodox Surrealists. In part this is a reflection of the Granvilles' limited resources, in part the result of their insistence on acquiring only what appealed to them. "Quality, not a signature, was the criterion," says Granville. ■

R.W. Murphy is a journalist based in Paris.



Sibel Razvan

Pierre Granville: Trying to surprise and challenge the public.

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INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA

Vienna

Kunstforum To July 23: Egon Schiele and his Contemporaries: Austrian painting from 1900 to 1930 from the Leopold collection.

CANADA

Toronto

National Gallery of Canada (tel: 990.19.85). To Sept. 4: Karsh: The Art of the Portrait: the first retrospective of photographs by internationally known Yousuf Karsh.

ENGLAND

London

Anthony d'Offay Gallery (tel: 499.41.00). To Aug. 19: New Paintings and Sculpture by Anselm Kiefer: The exhibition centers on The High Priestess (1985-1989), and includes several large scale paintings that will be displayed at the nearby Riverside Studios and other small works which will be shown at the gallery.

Hayward Gallery (tel: 261.01.27). To Aug. 6: Art in Latin America: Latin American art since the early 19th century represented by the work of 170 artists. Among 400 works are paintings, sculpture, popular and folk art, caricature, graphic art and photographs.
Museum of the Moving Image (tel: 928.35.35). To Aug. 1: The Worlds of Charlie Chaplin, a documentary exhibition illustrating Chaplin's life and art.

FRANCE

Chauny

Château de Blérancourt, Museum of Franco-American Friendship (tel: 23.39.60.16). To Sept. 29: Americans and the French Revolution: includes paintings, prints, and memorabilia.

Nice

Musée National Message Biblique Marc Chagall (tel: 93.81.75.75). To Sept. 30: Marc Chagall, Works for the Stage.

Paris

Bibliothèque Nationale (tel: 47.03.81.26). To Nov. 12: 17th and 18th century furniture from the Far East.

Palais de Tokyo (tel: 47.23.36.53). To Sept. 4: Margaret Bourke-White: A retrospective of the photojournalist's work from the 1930s, wartime and post-war years.
Galerie Yves Gastou (tel: 46.34.72.17). To July 29: A collection of Tom Dixon's objects, found in London warehouses and transformed into treasures.

WEST GERMANY

Berlin

Nationalgalerie (tel: 2.66.60). To Aug. 27: Gerhard Marcks (1889-1981): a retrospective of sculptures, prints, and drawings.

Cologne

Wallraf-Richartz-Museum (tel: 2.21.23.79). To Oct. 8: "European Baroque Painting From the National Museum, Warsaw," 65 works representing the Dutch, Italian, French, German and Austrian schools.

JAPAN

Tokyo

Touko Museum of Contemporary Art (tel: 3.404.1791). To Aug. 6: Italian post-modern paintings and furniture; Transavanguardia & Memphis.

Hara Museum ARC (tel: 279.24.6585). To Aug. 5: Andy Warhol, Cars, includes 12 large drawings and 35 paintings of cars.

SPAIN

Madrid

Centro de Arte Reina Sophia (tel: 467.50.62). To July 24: Paintings from the Beyeler collection. Includes works by Cezanne, Bonnard, Braque, Leger, Matisse, Kandinsky, Klee, among others.

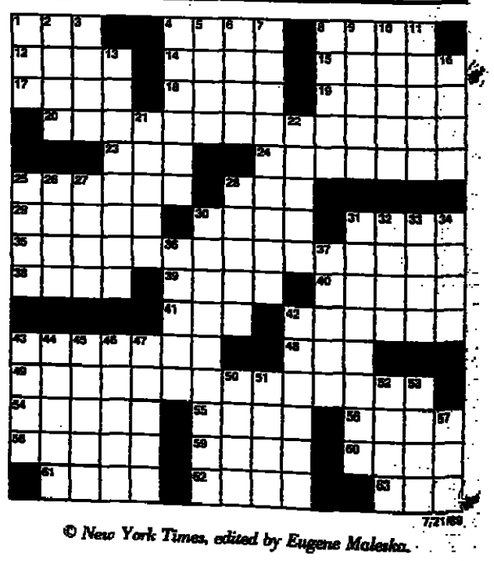
UNITED STATES

New York

Center for African Art (tel: 861.1200). To Aug. 20: Wild Spirits Strong Medicine: 100 works showing African concepts of the wilderness and of civilization.
Cooper-Hewitt Museum (tel: 860.68.68). To Oct. 1: Polished Perfection: The Art of Turned-Wood Bowls, 84 works by 21 North American master turners and four unidentified Early American settlers.
Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.97.50). To Aug. 20: Helen Frankenthaler: A Paintings Retrospective, includes 40 of the American painter's works from the past four decades. To Aug. 22: California Photography: Remaking the Make-Believe: A survey of recent photographic work by artists who live and work in California.

ACROSS

1 Arab garment
4 Middle European
8 Tam-o'-shanters
12 Celebration
14 Yugoslav coin
15 Neglects
17 First name of a 1988 World Series hero
18 Solar disk
19 New Delhi notable
20 Babylonian king mentioned by Jeremiah
23 Hoosier humorist
24 Distributed again
25 Novelist Jong et al.
28 Ear: Comb. form
29 Christmas song
30 Against
31 Part of Q.E.D.
35 French soldier-statesman: 1890-1970
38 Anglo-Saxon slave
39 British gun
40 Napery
41 Frat vets
42 Conduct
43 Famed advocate of Copernicanism
48 Danish county
49 Don Ameche's famous role
54 Done in
55 Author Wister
56 Sheepskin book binding
58 Devastation
59 King Cyaxeres was one
60 A Holy Roman emperor
61 Hawaiian goose
62 Whilom
63 Fasten by stitching



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Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	C	A	R	E		S	O	D		T	A	C	I	T
A	R	G	E	N	T	I	N	A		A	L	O	N	E
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T	O	G	E	T		T	E	E	T	E	R	I	N	G
S	W	E	D	E		S	T	S		R	A	N	E	E

DOWN

1 Past
2 Rembrandt's "—— and Cottage"
3 Away from the wind
4 Gaps
5 Strip of wood
6 Kind of code
7 "I Remember Mama" playwright
8 Prepared apples for baking
9 Bewilder
10 He starred in "South Pacific"
11 Filch
13 Game fish
16 Great Spanish muralist
21 Secretary of the Interior: 1961-69
22 Replace a ship's sail lines
25 Behold: Lat
26 Stadium cheers
27 Kurdish is spoken here
28 Locale of Aconcagua
30 Home of the Houston Oilers
31 Big name in Spanish drama
32 Attachment to a ginglymus
33 Russian ruler: 879-912
34 Canadian Indian
36 Big Bertha's birthplace
37 Meek as ——
42 Lodestone
43 Long, deep cut
44 Historian Nevins
45 Depart
46 Thessalian king
47 Carter's first Director of the Budget
50 Vase-shaped jug
51 Cincinnati athletes
52 Building sites
53 Past due
57 Feminist gp.

WEEKEND

A Soviet Mix

Continued from page 9

out the collective drama never written but implicit in their individual life stories. They are surrounded by "actors of the company," trying to rehearse Pirandello's play "Mixing It Up."

The playwright himself described the work as "the unprecedented case of an author who refuses to allow a certain set of characters to live and the plight of these characters who, being fully alive in his imagination, cannot reconcile themselves to being excluded from the world of art."

In his production, Vasiliev said, "the characters don't differ from the actors, and the actors don't differ from the public. The characters, the actors and the public are a unity. In the first act, the audience is partly mixed with the characters, in the second they are completely mixed and in the third, they are separated again." In keeping with this conception, the first and the third act at Summerfare will have simultaneous translation; the second act will not.

In notes he has written for the production, Vasiliev expands upon the "distinguishing features" of his version. The first act, for example, "is a succession of intervals. The same text recurs several times and the actors change roles." In the second act, "the director's first cue — 'There will be no improvisation, remain calm!' — is addressed not only to the actors, but to the public as well."

Of the public's reaction to his play, Vasiliev said, "I never think about what the audience should think or feel. I just do this performance. In this particular play, the borderline between truth and nontruth, between imagination and reality, between illusion and reality, should be removed, and its borders mixed up. And this must shock."

ANOTHER sort of mixing up lies at the heart of Yuri Yeremin's conception of "Ward No. 6." Adapted from a Chekhov story of 1892, the play takes place in a confined area of a mental ward, a closed cagelike room about 9 or 10 yards on each side. The audience is limited to about 80 people (all performances are already sold out), who sit in a single row outside each slatted wall and watch what goes on by peering through the spaces. Sometimes, Yeremin said, they cling to the slats as well.

"It is not just a fancy trick," he continued, "but a philosophical idea, that the actors, the characters, are really in confinement in this ward, and these four walls are symbolic of the difference between freedom and nonfreedom. The audience is only conditionally free, because behind them they can also see solid walls without the slats."

Sometimes, he said, the actors feel real hatred toward their brutal "guards." Sometimes members of the audience can't seem to leave at the end, but linger in the hall for the actors to wash up, as if awaiting colleagues.

Yeremin, who had just toured Europe with the play, enthusiastically described the interrelationship of the characters, the actors and the audience. When those elements are so closely knitted, he said, the effect is stronger than in a standard theater.

At two points in "Ward No. 6" the audience becomes directly involved with the actors: On the way to their seats, the patrons are led through the ward by the "guards." In addition, during the play, one character goes around the ward begging, and holds out his hand to the audience. People often respond by giving money through the slats — proving, Yeremin said, one of Chekhov's points: "that the world is very kind."

Chekhov's story tells of the withdrawal of the head of the mental institution into introspection and alcoholism. Eventually he finds himself able to communicate only with one of the inmates. They discuss philosophical and religious topics at great length. Ultimately confined to the ward himself, he learns compassion, belatedly realizing how badly he has allowed his fellow men to be treated for so many years.

The actors of Yeremin's Moscow Pushkin Theater improvise during every performance, the director said, though he asserted that his production follows Chekhov's ideas strictly. "Improvisation is very important," he said, "because the actors are living their parts onstage. We try to reach the greatest authenticity between the actors and their characters. That is why what is happening onstage is set closer to our time. I didn't want to make it political, but certainly we had in mind our psychiatric hospitals. In a nutshell, this is a play about spiritual terror."

Yuri Yeremin

Anatoli Vasiliev

Kathleen R. Conniff/The New York Times

At left the inmates of Chekhov's 'Ward No. 6' in Yeremin's adaptation. Above, a scene from Pirandello's 'Six Characters in Search of an Author' in Vasiliev's production.

Yeremin, who made his American directorial debut earlier this year in a production of "The Paper Gramophone" at the Hartford Stage Company, hit upon the idea of improvisation while hearing a performance of American jazz, with one musician turning over the lead to the next. "I thought it would be great to do the same thing onstage," he said. "We are also interested and concerned with the subjects raised by Chekhov. We thought, well, there is *commedia dell'arte*, why not *tragedia dell'arte*?"

The play, Yeremin said, argues "against the violence, against the pressures from other people typical of our country, and not only of our country. All over the world Christ is betrayed, and everywhere a Judas can be found who will sell his teacher for 30 pieces of silver. In my opinion, what Chekhov tried to express in this story could be really found in our life, in the history of our country."

Even in speaking of the play's grim plot, Yeremin seemed to retain his basic optimism, though recognizing its limitations. Now 45, he recalls that as a young director, he thought art could work great changes. "But the longer I live, I have seen that the world has not become better. Now I think that the purpose of art and theater is to try just to tell the people that they should be kinder to one another, they should not kill one another, and perhaps art in general can just help mankind to survive. And that is what we are trying to do."

When asked about the present political climate in the Soviet Union, and specifically whether he has greater artistic freedom in the Gorbachev era, Yeremin responded in a torrent. He has complete freedom now, he said, with no interference. "This is a great gain of the Union of Theatrical Workers; they realized all these ideas of freedom of choice, of financial independence. Before, we had to give a big share of our profits to the state; now we are much more independent, and so it is much easier in this respect.

"But," he added, "it is more difficult now in the other respect. It is very difficult to work in Russia, because before, in the era of political pressure, you could and you had to hide it, you had to struggle against the pressure. And when the TV, the radio, the mass media kept their mouths shut, the theater sometimes managed to say its words against the system. But now that everyone can express whatever he wants, this function of theater has disappeared, and now Soviet theater is looking into the mirror trying to understand what it is."

For his part, Vasiliev, when asked about the Gorbachev era, responded: "Gorbachev has nothing to do with it. Gorbachev is not the chief director of the theater. He is a politician." Does he have complete freedom then? "Yes, but I have always had this freedom. I gave myself this freedom." ■

Kathleen R. Conniff, currently living in Moscow, writes frequently about the arts. She wrote this article for The New York Times.

Arles Festival

Continued from page 9

togetherness brought about in this remarkable way.

Opening each of the five "soirées" was a short selection of photographic highlights from the 20 years of Rencontres, and the final night, Clergue's night of the 350 nudes, concluded with a spectacular piece of nostalgia. Billed as a "grand surprise," two men wheeled into stage front three sections of what appeared to be a blank white wall, about 10 feet high by 30 feet long (3 meters by 9 meters). Then, dipping with mops into what appeared to be pails of water, they slowly washed it down until a photo mural appeared, composed of 168 photos of odd shapes and sizes. Several could easily be recognized: the Cartier-Bresson 1932 picture of two men squinting at a Brussels fence, the 1953 Marc Riboud photo of a man languidly painting the Eiffel Tower, a portrait of Niepce. It was the fruit of a year's planning and two months work by two Paris printers, Christophe Bart and Yvon Le Marlec. They refused to divulge their secret potion (rumored to be darkroom toner).

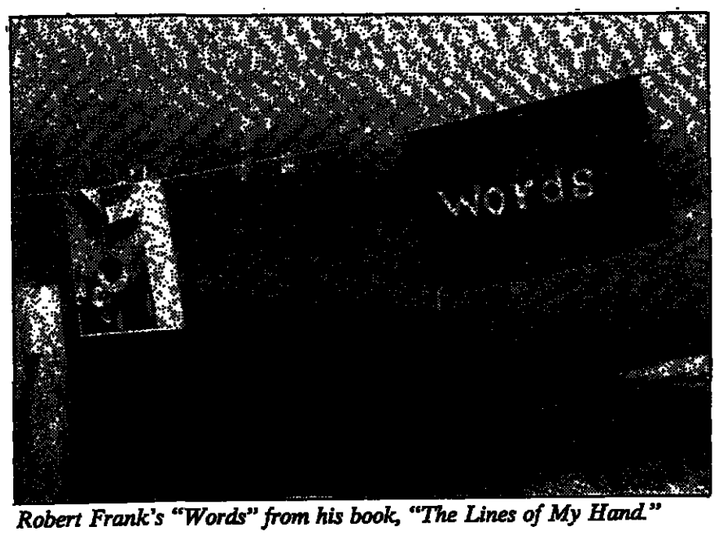
OF CLERGUE'S three shows, the handsomest is his color and black and white exhibition on bullfighting, in the vaulted refectory of the medieval Abbey de Montmajour. In the crowded rooms of the Palace of the Archbishop he pays tribute to Edward Weston with very animate color photographs of the rocks of Point Lobos. Weston, who was uncomfortable with color, would probably have declined the compliment. Finally, Clergue's nudes, of various periods, grace the unlikely precincts of the 15th-century Eglise des Célestins — in Avignon, but under the Arles umbrella.

Arles can usually be counted on for one curious historical show, and this year is no exception. At the Espace Van Gogh, the beautifully renovated hospital where the painter was a patient a century ago, and where Clergue was born, there is a show of panoramas of all kinds, collected privately by Joachim Bonnemaison, a Frenchman of modest means but a passion for elongated prints. The show was brought to Rencontres by Agnès de Gouvion St. Cyr, who has curated a number of shows in the past and in this case found her own sponsor (Crédit Foncier).

There are three group exhibitions. The easiest to walk through is "Announcing . . .color!" a loose fashion show by five photographers, in the Grenier à Sel, a warehouse by the Rhône that was first used for this purpose two years ago. The show includes a number of oversize prints by Nick Knight, the photographer who also provides the insane portrait used as the theme picture of this year's Rencontres.

In ascending importance, there is "Deep South," an exhibition by 18 mostly American photographers, curated by Gilles Mora, a French photographer. It includes work by the five photographers (William Christenberry, Bruce Davidson, Robert Frank, Duane Michals, Gordon Parks) who were commissioned to do the "Birmingham Project" in 1987 by the publisher of the Birmingham (Alabama) News. The work of Christenberry is particularly fascinating.

Up another staircase in the same building is "Human. . .Very Human," not so much a group show as a vaguely related series of one-photographer exhibitions. The one everyone is talking about, for very good reasons, is "Hidden Spain," by Cristina Garcia Rodero, who since 1983 has been a professor of fine arts at a university in Madrid. For years she has photographed the daily lives and festivals of Spanish peasants, with warm feeling combined with a sharp eye for action and composition. To nobody's surprise, her book, "España Oculta," (Lunwerg Editores, Barcelona, 1989), won the Rencontres award of 30,000 francs for the best photographic book of the year and immediately sold out in Arles.



Robert Frank's "Words" from his book, "The Lines of My Hand."

IN THE same grouping, several other shows merit special attention: the Modigliani-like portraits of tribesmen in Kenya and Zaire, made with a distorting mirror by the San Francisco photographer Elizabeth Sunday; the lifelong work of the 80-year-old Filipino photographer Eduardo Masferre; the Tuareg protraits of Hervé Gloaguen; and a series of documentary portraits of 17-year-olds by George Hashiguchi, who spent 10 months traveling the length of Japan.

Finally, six quite distinctive exhibitions were organized and lent to the Rencontres by the Musée de l'Elysée of Lausanne. Three come from America: a show by former Life magazine photographer John Phillips on the last days of Antoine de Saint-Exupéry; an astonishingly good show (for an amateur) by actor Dennis Hopper; and a sensitive trilogy on war, death, and love, by the Cuban-born New York photographer Julio Mitchell. A fourth is by Swiss photographer Roland Schneider, boldly recording his own days in a mental hospital. A fifth is a tribute to Pierre de Fenoyl, the French landscape photographer who died last year.

The sixth exhibition is of some 70 pictures by Robert Frank entitled "The Lines of My Hand." Coupled with publication in Switzerland of the third edition of the book with that title, it makes the biggest serious photographic news of the Rencontres, and closes a chapter in the annals of photography.

For Frank is one of the most enigmatic, tragic, and influential figures of 20th-century photography. Born in Zurich in 1924, Frank emigrated to America in 1947, settling in a New York tenement and marrying Mary Lockspeiser, who became famous as the sculptor Mary Frank.

For years Frank eked out a living doing magazine assignments, even fashion. In 1955-1956, he received two Guggenheim fellowships, enabling him to travel. The resulting book, "The Americans," was so rough on his adopted country that it was first published in France, by Robert Delpire. Finally, it found its audience back home; Frank became a cult figure to young photographers. Then he turned to films, films so provocative that they were almost impossible to distribute.

In 1972, Frank published a first edition of "The Lines of My Hand," with the Japanese publisher Kazuhiko Motomura. Soon thereafter he published a second, with Ralph Gibson, a now fashionable photographer who was then doing offbeat photography books. That was 17 years ago. The book was remaindered.

Early last year, Frank went home to Zurich on a brief visit. There he met a young Swiss publisher, Walter Keller, a partner in Parkett/Der Alltag. Keller won Frank's confidence and they began layouts, substantially revising the old book to bring in Frank's later work — and new words. There were not many, but Frank clearly wanted to pour his heart out, to have his last word.

The result is now published in Europe, and first sold at Arles. There will be an American edition (Pantheon) this fall — the same book at a higher price.

Henri Cartier-Bresson does not often go to photographic events, but one he did attend was the 1986 show by Robert Frank in the Palais de Tokyo, in Paris.

On the Saturday of Lucien Clergue's big evening in Arles, Cartier-Bresson was 20 kilometers away, attending the opening of a show in Beaucaire that had some of his drawings — he has not photographed in years. Aware of Arles, he wished the Rencontres well, but said, "I don't like crowds. Photography is a solitary profession." ■

John G. Morris is a former picture editor of The New York Times and former Paris correspondent for National Geographic.

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Belgium	B.Fr.	11,000	7,200	6,000	3,300
Denmark	D.Kr.	2,700	1,304	1,500	830
Finland	F.M.	1,760	1,334	970	540
France	F.F.	1,500	1,230	830	455
Germany (mail)	D.M.	580	403	320	176
—*hand delivery	D.M.	739	103	379	199
Great Britain	£	140	96.60	77	42
Greece (mail)	Dr.	29,000	25,600	16,000	8,800
—hand delivery Athens, Thessaloniki	Dr.	33,000	21,600	18,000	9,900
Ireland	£Irl.	155	136	85	47
Italy	Lire	420,000	308,000	231,000	127,000
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	11,000	7,200	6,000	3,300
Netherlands	Fl.	600	492	340	185
Norway (airmail)	N.Kr.	2,000	1,276	1,100	600
—**hand delivery	N.Kr.	2,500	776	1,400	700
Portugal	Esc.	29,000	29,240	16,000	8,800
Spain (mail)	Ptas.	32,000	22,600	17,600	9,700
—***hand delivery Barcelona, Bilbao, Seville	Ptas.	32,000	22,600	17,600	9,700
—***hand delivery Madrid	Ptas.	46,800	—	23,400	11,700
Sweden (airmail)	S.Kr.	2,000	1,276	1,100	600
—**hand delivery	S.Kr.	2,500	776	1,400	700
Switzerland	S.Fr.	455	455	255	141
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	$	470	Varies by country	260	145
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia	$	620		340	190
Central/Latin America	$	540		295	160

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Thursday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	41334	37½	37	37⅛	+ ¼
Marion	37235	34⅞	34⅜	34⅝	+ ⅛
PrimeC	33716	19⅜	18⅞	19	— ⅛
GenEl	19809	56⅞	55½	55¾	— ½
BnkAm	19717	29⅛	28½	28½	— ⅜
SmkBck	19523	40⅝	40	40⅛	+ ¼
Ryder	17819	27¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
DowCh	17505	92½	89⅝	90⅝	+1⅛
USX	16341	36⅛	35⅝	35½	— ⅛
GMotr s	16127	44½	43⅝	43½	
WarnC	15532	65¾	65⅛	65⅝	
Polaroid	15361	45⅛	43¾	43⅞	— ⅛
EKodak	15266	49¼	48⅞	48⅞	
Exxon	15192	46⅛	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅜
UsairG	14839	51¾	47⅝	49⅜	+2⅝

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	92.92	+0.07
Utilities	93.39	+0.20
Industrials	92.45	—0.06

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	204,090,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	252,137,620
Amex 4 p.m. volume	14,490,000
Amex prev. cons. close	14,792,080
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	166,617,700
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	159,876,000
NYSE volume up	66,340,300
NYSE volume down	112,654,900
Amex volume up	5,716,700
Amex volume down	5,477,500
NASDAQ volume up	58,334,123
NASDAQ volume down	72,054,566

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	644	1058
Declined	870	458
Unchanged	484	498
Total Issues	1998	2011
New Highs	213	195
New Lows	21	14

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	187.95	186.11	186.11	— 0.99
Industrials	225.71	223.34	223.34	— 1.15
Transp.	181.91	180.45	180.45	— 0.57
Utilities	91.27	90.24	90.24	— 0.80
Finance	159.29	158.23	158.23	— 0.36

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
July 19	505,575	602,096	10,093
July 18	299,117	617,002	106,898
July 17	365,388	570,417	19,020
July 14	423,000	834,217	246,142
July 13	381,338	557,061	46,673

*Included in the sales figures

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2588.77	2616.46	2566.58	2575.49	— 8.92
Trans	1228.33	1250.16	1222.25	1232.37	— 0.97
Util	217.49	219.44	215.17	216.55	— 1.13
Comp	1000.61	1013.25	992.87	998.18	— 2.87

AMEX Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	268	352
Declined	325	249
Unchanged	284	256
Total Issues	877	857
New Highs	58	58
New Lows	10	9

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	386.44	381.63	381.96	— 2.26
Transp.	279.96	275.97	276.56	— 0.54
Utilities	139.02	136.73	136.74	— 1.93
Finance	32.02	31.69	31.72	— 0.13
SP 500	337.40	333.22	333.51	— 2.22
SP 100	314.05	309.57	310.08	— 1.53

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Month Ago
Composite	492.40	— 1.99	447.89	445.33
Industrials	437.30	— 1.52	534.01	433.90
Finance	536.35	+ 1.01	534.04	519.73
Insurance	514.57	— 0.26	514.42	501.99
Utilities	710.68	— 14.8	716.78	714.83
Banks	471.19	— 1.04	475.79	475.89
Transp.	449.09	— 0.93	440.50	427.50

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	944	1,141
Declined	1,035	816
Unchanged	2,419	n.a.
Total Issues	4,398	n.a.

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
FruitL	14191	13¼	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅜
TexAir	7776	14¾	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
BAT	4848	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
GCda g	4717	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
Gundle s	3998	21¼	19	20¼	+ ⅛
FurVit	3745	3⅛	3	3	+ ⅛
WangB	3715	6⅝	6½	6⅜	— ⅛
MichStr	3489	10¼	8⅞	9⅞	+1⅛
EchoBy	3437	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
Amdhl s	2910	15⅝	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
MoorC	2469	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	+ ⅝
ForstL	1948	34⅛	33⅞	34	
Telesph	1944	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
TelDta	1938	39¼	37⅜	38⅛	— ⅛
Lionel	1883	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
372.51	371.16	371.19	— 1.21

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Late Sell-Off Depresses NYSE

United Press International

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange suffered a sharp reversal in the final hour of trading on Thursday to finish lower in heavy trading. The sell-off completely erased early gains won on comments by the Federal Reserve Board chairman, Alan Greenspan.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which jumped 39.65 points Wednesday, fell 8.92 to close at 2,575.49.

Broader market indicators also lost ground. The New York Stock Exchange composite index fell 0.99 to 186.11, and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index dropped 2.22 to 333.51. The price of an average share lost 20 cents.

Declines led advances by about a 4-3 margin. Big Board volume totaled about 204.6 million shares, compared with about 215.7 million shares traded Wednesday.

The market appeared set to close with the Dow industrial average above the 2,600 level for the first time since the market collapse in October 1987, when a wave of selling hit in the final hour of trading. The Dow quickly surrendered a gain of more than 20 points and continued to fall, tumbling below Wednesday's closing level.

Trude Latimer, a market analyst with Josephthal & Co., blamed the sharp reversal on program-related selling. She suggested that its impact was worsened by the expiration of stock options and indexes on Friday.

Ricky Harrington of Interstate-Johnson Lane in Charlotte, North Carolina, agreed that the catalyst for the market's early move was Mr. Greenspan's testimony.

"Greenspan's comments contained nothing negative for the market," he said. "While he is known as an inflation fighter, there were signals the Fed was in a position to ease because it's not so concerned about inflation right now."

Mr. Greenspan told the House panel that while the Fed continued to view the inflation threat as a priority, if its tight monetary policy begins to force the economy into a recession, the Fed might have to make adjustments.

The latest sign that inflationary pressures were abating came Wednesday, when the government reported that the Consumer Price Index rose by only 0.2 percent in June. The increase was the smallest since February 1988.

The CPI report, combined with the Greenspan testimony, raised hopes among investors that the Fed would soon allow a further easing in interest rates.

"There is pressure on money managers to get on board this rally," Mr. Harrington said. "Money managers are paid to perform and one by one they are giving in."

AT&T was the most active issue, gaining ¼ to 37⅛. The company reported second-quarter earnings of $699 million, or 65 cents a share, compared with $594 million, or 55 cents a share, in the year-ago period.

Prices closed lower in active trading on the American Stock Exchange.

The Amex Market Value index fell 1.21 to close at 371.19. The price of an average share lost 4 cents. Declines led advances by about a 3-2 margin. Volume totaled 14.5 million shares.

The National Association of Securities Dealers composite index fell 1.99 to close at 449.24.

(Continued on next left-hand page)

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INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Dublin Aims to Become Financial Services Center

By PAUL MAJENDIE

Reuters

DUBLIN — It will not overshadow Wall Street or shake the City of London, but Dublin is part-way toward its dream of becoming a financial services center by 1990.

With 60 banks and finance houses signed up, about half the space has been sold for a site in the Dublin dock area and promoters are processing up to three applications a month.

"We are not going to shift the financial equilibrium of Europe but the creation of 5,000 highly qualified, highly professional jobs is significant for us," said David Hanna, an official at Ireland's Industrial Development Authority.

"For instance, I've just been talking to a big American bank and a German insurance company. What interested them is and what proved a big selling point is that we have already got Chase Manhattan, Dresdner Bank and Sumitomo signed on."

Dublin offers a computer-literate work force and state-of-the-art communications.

The Customs House docks site on the banks of the River Liffey is to open in March 1990 with the development authority hoping to attract insurance, international banking and fund-management customers from around the world.

The promoters are wary of attracting "hot" or "laundered" money, illicitly acquired cash or funds being funneled through Dublin to avoid detection in other centers.

"Ireland has 21 double-taxation agreements with countries around the world," Mr. Hanna said. "That is what the big banks and institutions find attractive. So we want to stick to customers of substance."

Corporation tax will be kept to 10 percent. There will be no exchange controls and no capital gains tax. Full rates relief is offered at the site for the next 10 years.

Ireland's high income tax — the top rate is 56 percent — is proving a big stumbling block, Mr. Hanna said, but "the government is bringing it down inch by inch."

Forty development authority salesmen promote Ireland's computer-literate, young work force and state-of-the-art communications network and stress that Dublin shares London's time zone and is halfway between the Tokyo and New York business days.

NICHE MARKETS such as leasing, insurance, fund management and unit trusts have emerged as fast-growing areas of interest. "As far as unit trusts are concerned, Luxembourg has been in the business for 20 years but it is a victim of its own success," Mr. Hanna said. "They have run out of qualified people. We are saying we are as good on tax and can offer the manpower."

"We are after offshore money, but not particularly private banking," he added, citing West Germany's Dresdner Bank as an ideal customer because "they are interested in institutional fund management."

The authority also is pushing Dublin to North American and Japanese institutions as a bridge to the European Community in the run-up to a single, barrier-free EC market after 1992.

Meanwhile, for the first time in almost 200 years, a new exchange has opened in the Irish capital.

The Irish Futures and Options Exchange sold all its 24 seats at 60,000 punts ($84,000) each in time for its opening last month.

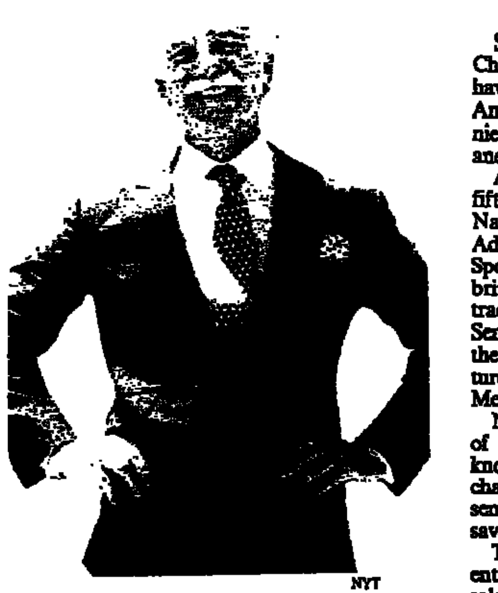
The new exchange's chief executive, Diarmuid Bradley, said, "Irish companies have had no Irish-pound way to hedge their rates before. This is a screen-based system and the players can trade very efficiently and effectively. Its costs are low too."

Another, more ambitious futures exchange is the European Mercantile Exchange. It raised $1 million in Britain and Ireland by selling 70 seats but largely failed in an effort to sell 125 more seats at 25,000 punts each in the United States.

Captains Take Charge at Chip Makers

By Andrew Pollack

New York Times Service



NYT

'I do not fix yield problems, I employ and deploy a resource that fixes yield problems. Anyplace there is a telephone, that's the corporate headquarters.'

W.J. Sanders 3d, president of Advanced Micro Devices Inc.

NYT

'The company, from a product standpoint, has never been in better shape. The credibility of that statement will be proven by performance.'

Charles E. Sporck, president, National Semiconductor Corp.

SANTA CLARA, California — Charlie Sporck and Jerry Sanders have been out on the front lines as American computer chip companies have rallied to respond to Japanese companies in recent years.

As presidents of the fourth- and fifth-largest U.S. chip companies, National Semiconductor Corp. and Advanced Micro Devices Inc., Mr. Sporck and Mr. Sanders worked to bring about the semiconductor trade agreement with Japan, the Sematech research consortium and the recently announced joint venture to produce memory chips, U.S. Memories Inc.

Now, however, near the twilight of their careers, the two well-known industry giants face a final challenge. This time, it is not the semiconductor industry they must save, but their own companies.

The two men are entirely different: W.J. Sanders 3d, 52, is a supersalesman who owns several Rolls-Royces and is invariably the best-dressed person in the room; Charles E. Sporck, 61, is a down-to-earth type who drove a pickup truck for much of his career and gave his company offices the decor of an Army barracks.

But both now face a common predicament. Their companies are ailing, not only compared to the Japanese but compared to the other three major American chip producers — Motorola Inc., Texas Instruments Inc. and Intel Corp.

"They lag the other three in product positioning and manufacturing muscle," said Daniel L. Klesken, a semiconductor analyst with Montgomery Securities in San Francisco. "There is some question about their long-term viability."

Pierre Lamond, a venture capitalist and former National executive, is blunter: "They both are going to be acquired," he said. "I don't see these two companies remaining independent."

How the companies fare is important not only to the two men but to the United States.

With competition having already claimed the lives of several medium-sized chip companies like Mostek and Fairchild Semiconductor Corp., National and Advanced Micro are now standing closest to the edge of the eroding cliff that is the American semiconductor industry.

Indeed, much of the recent business and government development aimed at helping the industry is designed mainly to help companies like Advanced Micro and National — broad-line suppliers driven out of major parts of the memory chip market by Japanese competition.

But as their stories reveal, it is not just the Japanese, but management decisions, that brought these companies to their present states. And it is management that must rescue them.

Some industry watchers say that the two companies have already entered the long, slow downward spiral that characterized the decay

See CHIPS, Page 15

AT A GLANCE

NATIONAL SEMICONDUCTOR

All dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data.

Three months ended May 28	1989	1988
Revenues	$419,100	$421,700
Net income	77,100*	22,400
Earnings per share	$0.73	$0.18
Year ended May 28	**1989**	**1988**
Revenues	$1,647,900	$1,432,100
Net income	(23,200)*	62,700
Earnings per share	($0.32)	$0.48

Total assets, May 28, 1989	$1,400,000
Current assets	678,000
Current liabilities	448,000
Long-term debt	52,000
Book value per share, May 28, 1989	$8.25
Stock price, June 28, 1989 N.Y.S.E. consolidated close	7
Stock price, 52-week range	6⅛–14⅞
Employees, May 28, 1989	32,000
Headquarters	Santa Clara, Calif.

(loss)

*Includes gains from sale of computer business: $174.9 million for the quarter, $220.0 million for the year.

NYT

AT A GLANCE

ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES

All dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data.

Three months ended March 26	1989	1988
Revenues	$269,620	$284,200
Net income	10,071	20,153
Earnings per share	$0.09	$0.22
Year ended Dec. 31	**1988**	**1987**
Revenues	$1,125,855	$997,080
Net income	19,316	(63,987)
Earnings per share	$0.11	($0.92)

Total assets, Dec. 25, 1988	$1,081,382
Current assets	572,337
Current liabilities	266,153
Long-term debt	130,412
Book value per share, March 26, 1989	$8.02
Stock price, June 29, 1989 N.Y.S.E. consolidated close	9¾
Stock price, 52-week range	7⅛–16⅞
Employees, March 26, 1989	13,500
Headquarters	Sunnyvale, Calif.

(loss)

NYT

Fraud Office To Investigate NatWest Case

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Britain's Serious Fraud Office will investigate allegations against County NatWest Ltd. following a report released Thursday by the Department of Trade and Industry on the firm's role in Blue Arrow PLC's takeover of Manpower Inc. in 1987.

At a press conference called after the report's release, the chairman of NatWest denied that the law had been broken.

The fraud office, a public investigative unit, will work in conjunction with the City of London police.

The department's long-awaited report was critical of certain procedures followed by County NatWest, the investment banking subsidiary of National Westminster Bank PLC, and County NatWest Securities Ltd., when they concealed the failure of a rights issue that they were handling on behalf of Blue Arrow, an employment-services concern, to help fund its takeover of U.S.-based Manpower.

After the investigation is completed, the Bank of England, as well as the Securities and Investments Board and Securities Association, both watchdog bodies, will consider what action should be taken, the trade department said.

A Bank of England statement said, "Any necessary action will be taken promptly in accordance with the established procedures for administering the Banking Act 1987.

"In the event that the bank concludes that a criterion has not been or is not being met, the bank may exercise its power to restrict or revoke the authorization of the institution."

After the Blue Arrow rights issue flopped a month before the October 1987 stock market collapse, County NatWest ended up with a 9.5 percent stake in its client that was not disclosed until December, 1987, three months after the completion of the acquisition of Manpower for $1.3 billion.

Regulations require almost immediate disclosure of stakes of more than 5 percent, but County NatWest split its shares between its investment banking and market making operations.

"The market was misled," the trade department reported. It added, "There was no justification for what happened."

The report said Blue Arrow representatives were not actively involved in the discussions on the alleged masking of the holding.

National Westminster shares fell 11 pence on the London Stock Exchange, to close at 316 pence.

County NatWest's hidden holding caused National Westminster's investment operations substantial losses when Blue Arrow share prices plunged in the world stock market collapse of October 1987, a month after the rights issue closed.

NatWest Investment Bank Ltd. had a loss of £47.4 million in 1987 and £17.7 million in 1988, according to the report.

Last February, Jonathan Cohen, County NatWest's chief executive, and its chairman, Charles Villiers, resigned after the parent bank learned of the events surrounding the takeover.

Lord Boardman, the National Westminster chairman, said Thursday that serious errors were made in the rights issue, but he hoped the investigation would not lead to criminal prosecution.

"Some of the actions at the time fell below the high standards upon which the NatWest group has built its reputation," he said.

He noted that "it was a very painful experience and harmful to the bank," adding that a board meeting would be called in the near future to consider developments.

The trade department report was commissioned last December to investigate and report on the affairs of both NatWest subsidiaries.

Blue Arrow has been plagued by turmoil as well. In May, Britain's trade and industry secretary, Lord Young, appointed inspectors to investigate the affairs surrounding a loan of £25 million by Blue Arrow to Chainlock Corp., a company associated with the property developer Peter de Savary.

The loan was apparently made without authorization of the company's board. *(AP, Reuters)*

Currency Rates

Cross Rates *July 20*

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	I.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.159	3.4865	1.1285	0.3327	0.1561 *	—	5.387 *	1.3075	1.5222 *
Brussels(a)	40.07	64.895	20.945	6.173	2.8967 *	18.561	—	24.271	0.2808
Frankfurt	1.9125	3.088	—	0.2948	0.1383 *	0.8863	4.775 *	1.1591	1.3495 *
London (b)	1.627	—	3.0928	10.4876	2,236.00	3.4893	64.74	2.6703	229.825
Milan	1,383.75	2,234.25	723.16	213.21	—	640.80	34.523	837.78	9.75
New York(c)	—	1.623 b	1.9048	6.4595	1,377.00	2.1475	39.895	1.6465	141.295
Paris	6.491	10.4815	3.3928	—	0.4691 *	3.0067	0.162	3.9294	4.5745 *
Tokyo	142.75	229.76	74.60	22.00	0.1034	66.09	3.5643	86.10	—
Zurich	1.6435	2.6623	0.8637	0.2546	0.1195 *	0.7645	4.1181 *	—	1.1627 *
1 ECU	1.0839	0.6715	2.0734	7.0348	1,499.41	2.3398	43.4303	1.7895	152.746
1 SDR	1.2645	0.7833	2.4184	8.2079	N.Q.	2.7381	50.4689	2.0864	180.193

Closings in London, Tokyo and Zurich, fixings in other centers. New York closing rates.
*a: Commercial franc; b: To buy one pound; c: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	609.60	Fin. markka	4.298	Mex. peso	2513.00	S. Afr. rand	2.727
Austral. $	1.3395	Greek drac.	165.31	N. Zealand $	1.77	Soviet ruble*	0.637
Austr. schil.	13.36	Hong Kong $	7.8015	Nig. naira*	5.2995	Span. peseta	120.25
Brazil cruz.	1.9371	Indian rupee	14.44	Norw. krone	7.005	Swed. krona	6.511
Canadian $	1.1868	Indo. rupiah	1761.00	Phil. peso	20.78	Taiwan $	25.58
Chinese yuan*	3.7221	Irish £	0.7156	Port. escudo	157.40	Thai baht	25.72
Danish krone	7.4285	Israeli shek.	1.95	Saudi riyal	3.749	Turkish lira	2108.00
Egypt. pound	2.6032	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2942	Sing. $	1.958	UAE dirham	3.6702
		Malay. ring.	2.681	S. Kor. won	660.01	Venez. boliv.	36.80

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.6054	1.5988	1.5926	Canadian dollar	1.1900	1.1932	1.1964
Japanese yen	141.67	141.03	140.69	Swiss franc	1.6487	1.6460	1.6439
Deutsche mark	1.9099	1.9067	1.9040				

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banco Commerciale Italiano (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits *July 20*

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	8 [illegible]-9 [illegible]	6 [illegible]-6 [illegible]	7 [illegible]-7 [illegible]	14-14[illegible]	8 [illegible]-9 [illegible]	5 [illegible]-5 [illegible]	9-9[illegible]	8[illegible]
2 months	8 [illegible]-8 [illegible]	6 [illegible]-6 [illegible]	7 [illegible]-7 [illegible]	14-14[illegible]	8 [illegible]-9 [illegible]	5 [illegible]-5 [illegible]	9 [illegible]-9 [illegible]	8[illegible]
3 months	8[illegible]-8[illegible]	6 [illegible]-6 [illegible]	7 [illegible]-7 [illegible]	13 [illegible]-14 [illegible]	8 [illegible]-9 [illegible]	5[illegible]-5½	9[illegible]-9[illegible]	8[illegible]
6 months	8[illegible]-8[illegible]	6 [illegible]-6 [illegible]	6 [illegible]-7 [illegible]	13[illegible]-13[illegible]	8 [illegible]-9 [illegible]	5[illegible]-5½	9[illegible]-9[illegible]	8[illegible]
1 year	8[illegible]-8½	6 [illegible]-6 [illegible]	6[illegible]-6[illegible]	13 [illegible]-13 [illegible]	9-9[illegible]	5[illegible]-5½	9 [illegible]-9 [illegible]	8[illegible]

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (Dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF, yen); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR).
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates *July 20*

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount rate	7.00	7.00
Prime rate	10.50/11	10.50/11
Federal funds	9 3/16	9 3/16
Com paper 90-179 days	7.61	7.61
3-month Treasury bills	8.03	7.91
6-month Treasury bills	7.72	7.69
2-month CD's	8.65	8.65
3-month CD's	8.56	8.55
Japan		
Discount rate	3.25	3.25
Call money	5⅛	5 1/16
2-month interbank	5 9/32	5 9/32
3-month interbank	5 11/32	5 11/32
West Germany		
Discount rate	4.50	4.50
Lombard rate	7.00	7.00
Overnight rate	6.95	6.95
1-month interbank	7.05	7.05
3-month interbank	7.05	7.05
6-month interbank	7.10	7.10
Britain		
Bank base rate	14.00	14.00
Call money	14⅛	14⅛
3-month interbank	14.00	14.00
6-month interbank	13 13/16	13 13/16
France		
Intervention rate	8.75	8.75
Call money	9.00	9 1/16
1-month interbank	8 15/16	9.00
3-month interbank	9.00	9 1/16
6-month interbank	9.00	9 1/16

Sources: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits *July 20*

1 month	9 [illegible] - 9 [illegible]
2 months	8 [illegible] - 9 [illegible]
3 months	8[illegible] - 9
6 months	8 [illegible] - 8 [illegible]
1 year	8 [illegible] - 8 [illegible]

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds *July 20*

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 9.04
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 8.579
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

July 20

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	368.15	368.25	— 3.80
Luxembourg	368.20	—	— 3.80
Paris (12.5 kilo)	369.70	370.40	— 1.79
Zurich	368.25	370.65	— 0.60
London	368.80	371.05	+ 0.35
New York	—	371.25	+ 3.20

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

EC Hits Back at Asians In Dumping Dispute

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — The commissioner for external relations of the European Community on Thursday described anti-dumping measures as "an instrument to guarantee free and fair trade" as he rejected Japanese charges of protectionism.

"Anti-dumping is not in our view an instrument of protectionism," the commissioner, Frans Andriessen, said at a news conference. "It is an instrument to guarantee free and fair trade."

Japan, the target of several major anti-dumping measures by the EC, has challenged the action before the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the organization that oversees world trade.

South Korea and Hong Kong also have challenged EC actions against goods the 12-nation community considers are sold at an unfairly low price.

Mr. Andriessen said he was prepared to consider improving the anti-dumping policy, but would not allow it to be weakened.

Japan's main complaint concerns a 1987 decision by the community extending punitive import levies on some goods to cover the same products assembled from foreign components at plants in the community, such as electronic typewriters.

Japanese officials argue that the anti-dumping levies are not applied to EC manufacturers even though many of them also use Japanese-made parts.

Mr. Andriessen did not clarify whether the EC was prepared to discuss the issue in GATT's current Uruguay Round of trade talks.

Mr. Andriessen blamed Asian exporters for triggering a big increase in the number of investigations launched last year by the community into alleged underpricing.

The inquiries, traditionally aimed at low-value items such as garments, last year ranged increasingly over high-value consumer products. *(Reuters, AFP)*

■ Jobs Increase in EC

The EC's first annual report on employment, released Thursday, showed a rise of 2.5 million jobs since 1987 instead of a predicted 500,000 drop, The Associated Press reported from Brussels.

The commissioner for social affairs, Vasso Papandreou, said that although forecasts had been wrong, "there is still a problem of underemployment."

She added that opportunities to find jobs vary substantially from area to area.

Pilots Say Eastern Gets Bid for Latin Routes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Eastern Airlines has told striking pilots that it is ready to sell its lucrative South American routes to another major carrier for an undisclosed sum, a spokesman for the pilots' union said Thursday.

The company told representatives of the Air Line Pilots Association that its board of directors was prepared to approve the sale of the profitable routes and most of Eastern's terminal facilities in Miami on Wednesday if the pilots and the company had not reached an agreement by Tuesday.

"As far as I know, we did not come to any agreement," said Hank Weber, a spokesman for the union in Miami.

The Miami Herald reported Thursday that Eastern was close to selling its routes to South and Central America, and some Caribbean routes, to American Airlines. The newspaper quoted unidentified industry sources as saying the sale was "very imminent."

However, the letter delivered to the pilots and dated Sunday only refers to the company's South American routes, Mr. Weber said.

Meanwhile, a U.S. bankruptcy judge has approved the release of $75 million from an escrow fund to help strikebound Eastern with its financial needs in coming months.

Eastern initially had asked for the release of $100 million from creditors, while a committee representing Eastern's major creditors asked for only $40 million to be released.

The sale of Eastern's foreign routes has been expected since the airline sought Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection March 9, five days after its unions began a crippling strike.

Eastern, which has announced plans to sell $1.8 billion in assets, hopes to tap the money from asset sales to finance its reorganization.

Eastern also was expected to file its plan of reorganization with the bankruptcy court. The plan is due Friday.

Eastern acquired some of its South American routes from Braniff Inc. in 1982 for $32 million. Braniff filed for bankruptcy in May 1982. *(UPI, AP)*

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TDB
AMERICAN EXPRESS BANK

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

July 20

Livestock

CATTLE (CME)
40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
73.80	65.00	Aug	72.50	72.90	72.50	72.75	+.08
74.30	66.30	Sep	73.90	74.00	73.80	74.00	+.05
75.62	68.20	Oct	75.35	75.67	75.30	75.52	
74.45	62.00	Dec	74.30	74.62	74.25	74.42	+.05
73.60	69.80	Feb	72.75	73.10	72.65	72.90	+.03
74.15	70.80	Apr	73.72	74.30	73.65	74.05	+.20
72.90	69.75	Jun	72.80	73.00	72.60	72.85	+.10
71.75	69.50	Aug	71.20	71.20	71.20	71.20	+.05

Est. Sales 1,486 Prev. Sales 14,051
Prev. Day Open Int. 80,442 off 20

FEEDER CATTLE (CME)
44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
83.95	75.65	Aug	83.65	84.25	83.57	83.72	+.07
83.60	75.50	Sep	83.00	83.55	82.90	82.95	—.12
83.60	75.90	Oct	82.90	83.45	82.82	82.85	—.12
83.95	76.60	Nov	83.20	83.65	83.20	83.25	+.05
83.75	77.30	Jan	83.20	83.40	83.10	83.25	
82.50	77.40	Mar	82.20	82.20	82.00	82.00	—.22
81.85	78.90	Apr	81.70	81.70	81.70	81.70	—.10
80.50	78.75	May				80.50	

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 1,100
Prev. Day Open Int. 12,836 up 57

HOGS (CME)
30,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
56.00	45.20	Jul	48.30	49.00	48.20	49.00	+.98
51.00	43.25	Aug	45.90	46.22	45.87	46.17	+.47
47.00	38.55	Oct	40.40	40.60	40.15	40.20	+.15
47.25	38.75	Dec	42.60	42.77	42.22	42.47	—.03
48.00	42.95	Feb	43.70	44.02	43.50	43.80	+.15
45.10	40.65	Apr	41.25	41.70	41.10	41.17	

Food

COFFEE C (NYCSCE)
37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
152.90	86.05	Sep	88.50	89.00	88.00	88.24	—.40
149.50	88.80	Dec	91.00	91.50	90.60	90.84	—.25
146.00	91.75	Mar	94.00	94.55	93.98	93.95	—.16
124.50	94.00	May	96.50	96.75	96.00	96.00	+.07
120.00	98.00	Sep	100.00	100.50	99.68	99.93	—.07
104.00	101.50	Dec	103.00	103.75	102.00	102.00	—.50

Est. Sales 3,000 Prev. Sales 2,790
Prev. Day Open Int. 27,064 up 254

SUGARWORLD 11 (NYCSCE)
112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
14.70	8.45	Oct	14.60	14.62	13.85	14.33	—.07
13.30	8.00	Jan				12.85	—.33
13.78	8.75	Mar	13.60	13.64	13.03	13.40	—.07
13.60	9.20	May	13.42	13.43	12.94	13.19	—.04
13.48	10.55	Jul	13.15	13.15	13.00	13.09	—.03
13.16	10.40	Oct	12.95	12.95	12.75	12.75	—.20

Est. Sales 29,678 Prev. Sales 32,341
Prev. Day Open Int. 189,127 up 1,349

Metals

Industrials

LUMBER (CME)
150,000 bd. ft.- $ per 1,000 bd. ft.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
194.70	175.10	Sep	186.50	187.80	186.50	187.60	+1.30
190.60	176.30	Nov	183.20	183.80	183.20	183.40	+.70
192.00	181.20	Jan	187.90	188.50	187.70	188.00	+.50
192.60	185.00	Mar	190.30	191.50	190.20	191.00	+.50
195.50	188.00	May	194.30	194.30	193.10	193.60	+.50
197.60	177.50	Jul	195.50	195.50	195.50	195.90	

Est. Sales 785 Prev. Sales 495
Prev. Day Open Int. 7,802 off 17

COTTON 2 (NYCE)
50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
74.25	50.35	Oct	73.90	74.05	73.70	73.98	—.27
75.00	50.75	Dec	74.40	74.80	74.30	74.47	—.10
75.75	52.60	Mar	74.90	75.35	74.86	75.25	—.07
75.89	55.90	May	75.30	75.75	75.20	75.47	—.23
75.95	63.70	Jul	75.33	75.70	75.30	75.50	—.30
71.00	63.95	Oct	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.12	+.07
69.20	66.70	Dec	68.00	68.85	67.85	67.98	—.12

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 3,593
Prev. Day Open Int. 41,340 up 48

HEATING OIL (NYME)
42,000 gal- cents per gal

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
54.00	35.45	Aug	50.30	51.90	50.20	51.90	+1.53
54.50	36.35	Sep	51.00	52.60	51.00	52.59	+1.49
54.90	37.20	Oct	51.90	53.30	51.85	53.15	+1.43
55.50	38.00	Nov	52.50	53.70	52.50	53.55	+1.18
56.05	39.80	Dec	53.10	54.40	53.10	54.30	+1.26
54.00	46.60	Jan	53.25	54.30	53.25	54.05	+.83
53.10	48.80	Feb	52.70	53.15	52.70	53.10	+.83
51.35	46.40	Mar	51.00	51.00	51.00	51.00	+.75
49.76	45.00	Apr	49.00	49.00	49.00	49.00	[illegible]

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 21,649
Prev. Day Open Int. 60,986 off 356

CRUDE OIL (NYME)
1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
21.07	12.60	Aug	19.73	20.00	19.55	19.90	+.05
20.12	12.68	Sep	19.46	19.74	19.38	19.65	+.10
19.50	12.75	Oct	19.05	19.34	19.00	19.33	+.10
19.23	15.00	Nov	18.76	19.07	18.73	18.99	+.17
19.05	12.87	Dec	18.55	18.90	18.55	18.87	+.25
18.93	15.67	Jan	18.54	18.76	18.46	18.71	+.21
18.84	15.74	Feb	18.40	18.69	18.40	18.68	+.26
18.80	14.10	Mar	18.58	18.60	18.58	18.60	+.24
18.71	16.30	Apr	18.25	18.60	18.25	18.55	+.27
18.70	16.20	May	18.25	18.55	18.25	18.55	+.25
18.63	16.50	Jun	18.20	18.20	18.20	18.47	+.20
18.54	16.40	Jul	18.15	18.44	18.15	18.44	+.28
18.48	16.50	Aug	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15	—.08
18.50	16.50	Sep	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.10	—.06
17.20	17.30	Nov	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.10	—.04

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 95,640
Prev. Day Open Int. 227,827 off 8,527

Currencies

BRITISH POUND (IMM)
$ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1.7754	1.4750	Sep	1.6022	1.6200	1.5990	1.6119	+184
1.7400	1.4550	Dec	1.5860	1.6020	1.5800	1.5922	+180
1.5768	1.4600	Mar	1.5640	1.5654	1.5618	1.5738	+142
1.6750	1.4400	Jun	1.5450	1.5450	1.5450	1.5568	+92

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 7,362
Prev. Day Open Int. 20,728 off 3,106

CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM)
$ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.8396	.7940	Sep	.8380	.8384	.8366	.8374	+8
.8370	.7920	Dec	.8317	.8323	.8310	.8314	+6
.8310	.7850	Mar	.8272	.8272	.8272	.8262	+4
.8290	.8088	Jun	.8225	.8225	.8225	.8215	+2
.8187	.8187	Sep				.8171	

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 1,463
Prev. Day Open Int. 18,665 up 152

FRENCH FRANC (IMM)
$ per franc- 1 point equals $0.00001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.16050	.14540	Sep				.15605	+45
.16105	.14540	Dec				.15465	+40

Est. Sales Prev. Sales
Prev. Day Open Int.

GERMAN MARK (IMM)
$ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.5977	.4910	Sep	.5245	.5285	.5240	.5264	+12
.5825	.4925	Dec	.5264	.5287	.5243	.5287	+12
.5443	.5000	Mar	.5288	.5290	.5284	.5306	+12
		Jun				.5329	+12

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 29,872
Prev. Day Open Int. 66,304 off 1,085

JAPANESE YEN (IMM)
$ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.008580	.006652	Sep	.007094	.007120	.007082	.007137	+49
.008650	.006705	Dec	.007140	.007172	.007138	.007189	+48
.008338	.006780	Mar	.007185	.007200	.007183	.007217	+46
.007530	.007170	Jun				.007266	+44

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 36,948
Prev. Day Open Int. 50,578 up 3,993

SWISS FRANC (IMM)
$ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.7210	.5550	Sep	.6078	.6119	.6068	.6098	+36
.6190	.6045	Dec	.6100	.6140	.6091	.6111	+35
.6350	.5740	Mar	.6165	.6165	.6120	.6132	+34

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 20,607
Prev. Day Open Int. 35,986 off 408

Financial

US T. BILLS (IMM)
$1 million- pts of 100 pct.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
93.13	90.41	Sep	92.67	92.67	92.62	92.63	
93.45	90.50	Dec	93.16	93.17	93.12	93.13	+.03
93.60	90.75	Mar	93.34	93.44	93.34	93.39	+.05
93.58	91.10	Jun	93.40	93.40	93.33	93.33	+.05
93.65	91.28	Sep				93.28	+.04

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 5,058
Prev. Day Open Int. 19,447 off 310

10 YR. TREASURY (CBT)
$100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
100-6	89-13	Sep	99-14	100	99-14	99-28	+15
100-4	91-17	Dec	99-22	99-29	99-22	99-26	+14
99-20	95-17	Mar				99-23	+14

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 24,257
Prev. Day Open Int. 78,249 up 895

US TREASURY BONDS (CBT)
(8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
98-21	72-26	Sep	97-12	97-22	97-6	97-18	+13
98-14	72-18	Dec	97-6	97-15	96-31	97-11	+13
98-5	72-1	Mar	96-24	97-5	96-24	97-2	+13
97-27	75	Jun	96-16	96-26	96-16	96-25	+13
97-20	79-1	Sep	96-5	96-17	96-5	96-16	+13
97-11	80	Dec	96	96-8	96	96-7	+13
97-2	79-21	Mar				95-31	+13
96-10	82-18	Jun				95-23	+13
96-1	86-4	Sep				95-15	+13
96-1	88-18	Dec				95-7	+13

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 316,213
Prev. Day Open Int. 326,644 off 3,984

Stock Indexes

SP COMP. INDEX (CME)
points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
339.08	271.50	Sep	338.55	340.70	335.60	336.35	—1.90
342.85	298.90	Dec	342.75	344.50	339.65	340.35	—1.95
344.90	325.00	Mar	346.40	348.50	343.90	344.25	—1.95
343.50	334.50	Jun	347.90	347.90	347.90	348.00	—2.00

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 43,424
Prev. Day Open Int. 117,114 up 2,190

VALUE LINE (KCBT)
points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
298.30	246.20	Sep	298.20	298.60	295.60	296.70	—1.55
299.80	271.00	Dec				300.80	—1.45
302.00	292.80	Mar				304.80	—1.55

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 185
Prev. Day Open Int. 1,644 up 42

NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE)
points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
189.00	153.00	Sep	188.85	189.90	187.00	187.45	—1.25
191.10	161.10	Dec	191.00	191.85	189.20	189.65	—1.35
190.05	178.20	Mar				191.80	—1.35
193.80	188.00	Jun				193.95	—1.35

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 6,984
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,343 up 14

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,116.60 f	1,112.60 f
Reuters	1,934.80	1,937.60
D.J. Futures	129.55	129.04
Com. Research	228.49	227.98

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

Currency Options

July 20

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Total call vol. 9,325 Call open int. 324,676
Total put vol. 18,227 Put open int. 361,746
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).
Source: AP.

Floating-Rate Notes

July 20

Paris Commodities

July 20

SUGAR
French francs per metric ton

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
Oct	2,680	2,600	2,620	2,622	— 6
Dec	2,450	2,415	2,395	2,416	—15
Mar	2,400	N.T.	2,335	2,350	—25
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,320	2,340	—28
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	2,310	2,330	—23
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	2,270	2,320	+ 52

Est. vol: 1,043 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 1,996 lots. Open interest: 13,421.

COCOA
French francs per 100 kg

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	870	—	Unch.
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	875	—	Unch.
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	920	—	Unch.
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	920	—	Unch.
May	N.T.	N.T.	920	—	Unch.
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	920	—	Unch.
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	920	—	Unch.

Est. vol: 0 lots of 10 tons. Prev. actual sales: 0 lots. Open position: 4.

COFFEE
French francs per 100 kg

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	850	—	Unch.
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	860	—	+ 10
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	855	875	+ 3
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	865	—	Unch.
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	870	—	Unch.
May	N.T.	N.T.	875	—	Unch.
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	877	—	Unch.

Est. vol: 0 lots of 5 tons. Prev. actual sales: 0 lots. Open position: 141.
Source: Bourse de Commerce.

U.S. Treasuries

July 20

	Discount Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
3-month bill	7.97	7.99	8.25	8.21
6-month bill	7.65	7.67	8.07	8.14
1-year bill	7.37	7.39	7.90	7.97

	Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
30-yr. bond	108 15/32	108 19/32	8.10	8.14

Source: Salomon Brothers.

S&P 100 Index Options

July 20

Calls: total volume 223,722; total open int. 322,098
Puts: total volume 211,548; total open int. 630,793
S&P 100 index:
High 314.05 low 309.57 close 310.86 —1.53
Source: CBOE.

London Metals

July 20

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1720.00	1722.00	1718.00	1720.00
Foward	1723.00	1725.00	1720.00	1722.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1550.00	1552.00	1562.00	1564.00
Forward	1532.00	1533.00	1537.00	1538.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	430.00	432.00	436.00	438.00
Forward	414.00	415.00	417.00	417.50
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	11900	12000	12200	12400
Forward	11275	11325	11450	11500
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	9440.00	9460.00	9430.00	9450.00
Forward	9430.00	9450.00	9420.00	9430.00
ZINC (High Grade) U.S. Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1640.00	1650.00	1610.00	1620.00
Forward	1560.00	1563.00	1540.00	1545.00

Source: AP.

Spot Commodities

July 20

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.87	0.85
Coffee, lb	0.88	0.88
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.218	1.18
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.39	0.395
Printcloth, yd	0.50	0.50
Silver, troy oz	5.19	5.24
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	110.00	112.17
Tin, lb	5.5386	5.5347
Zinc, lb	0.80	0.80

Source: AP.

London Commodities

July 20

GASOIL
U.S. dollars per metric ton

	Close Bid	Ask	High	Low	Previous Bid	Ask
Aug	151.75	152.00	153.00	149.50	148.25	148.50
Sep	151.75	152.00	153.00	149.75	148.50	148.75
Oct	153.25	153.50	154.50	151.25	150.50	150.75
Nov	154.50	154.75	155.00	152.50	151.50	151.75
Dec	155.75	156.00	155.75	154.25	152.75	153.00
Jan	152.00	155.00	N.T.	N.T.	151.00	152.75
Feb	148.00	153.00	N.T.	N.T.	145.00	150.00
Mar	147.00	151.00	N.T.	N.T.	145.00	147.00
Apr	146.00	150.00	N.T.	N.T.	145.00	150.00

Volume: 12,456 lots of 100 tons.
Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange.

To Our Readers

London commodity and Deutsche mark futures option prices were not available for this edition because of transmission delays.

Dividends

July 20

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
DISTRIBUTION				
Col Fd Incm Ptrs LP	Q	.25	8-14	7-31
Prime Fincl Ptrs A	S	.20	8-29	7-30
INCREASED				
Avnet Inc	Q	.15	10-2	9-15
Carter-Wallace Inc	Q	.20 ½	8-30	8-[illegible]
Carter-Wallace B	Q	.28 ½	8-30	8-[illegible]
CNB Bancshares	Q	.22	10-2	9-28
Consolidated Rail	Q	.35	9-15	9-1
First Charter Corp	Q	.09	10-17	9-22
First Empire State	Q	.30	9-26	9-5
Massbank Corp	Q	.11	8-15	7-31
McClatchy Newsprs	Q	.03	10-3	9-6
Mid Maine Svgs Bnk	Q	.09	8-15	8-1
Morgan Stanley Gp	Q	.27 ½	8-15	8-2
Noxell Corp	Q	.12 ½	10-2	9-18
Puget Sound Bncrp	Q	.24	9-15	9-5
Red Lion Inns LP	Q	.52 ½	8-15	7-31
Sovran Financial	Q	.45	10-1	8-31
Trinity Industries	Q	.20	10-31	10-13
INITIAL				
Sicn Vally Bncshrs	-	.05	8-25	7-28
Team Inc	-	.10	8-31	8-15
STOCK				
Sicn Vally Bncshrs	-	5 PC	8-1	7-28
STOCK SPLIT				
Bergen Brunswig cl-A — 5-for-4				
SUSPENDED				
NESB Corp				
USUAL				
Alberto Culver A&B	Q	.09	8-20	8-4
Amer President Cos	Q	.15	8-30	8-15

EC Agrees to Aid Short Brothers

Agence France-Presse

BRUSSELS — The British government's planned sale of the Northern Ireland aircraft maker Short Brothers PLC cleared a major hurdle Thursday when the European Commission said it would authorize a state aid package of £731 million ($1.18 billion) to the ailing firm.

The aid, of which £289 million is intended for Short's military division, will chiefly write off accumulated debt before the firm's sale for £30 million to Bombardier of Canada. The commission said it was authorizing the aid because Bombardier had said it would carry out a five-year plan to restructure Short and withdraw it completely from loss-making activities.

North Korea Will Float Its First Bond Offering

Reuters

TOKYO — North Korea has announced that it will float a bond issue, an action seen by some as a sign of economic reform and by others merely as a means of recouping a huge debt incurred in the staging of a recent music festival.

Chon Myong Hui, president of Taesong Bank of Korea, said Tuesday that the goal of the issue, believed to be the country's first, is to raise funds from expatriate and repatriated Koreans, the official Korean Central News Agency said.

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Pennwalt Stock Falls on Bid Doubts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Shares in Pennwalt Corp. fell sharply on Thursday amid uncertainty over whether the Federal Trade Commission would try to block the takeover of the U.S. chemicals concern by the French energy and chemicals giant, Société Nationale Elf Aquitaine.

Elf said Wednesday that the FTC had advised the company that it would seek an injunction against the $1.05 billion cash tender offer for all of Pennwalt's shares.

But on Thursday, Pennwalt said the FTC had told it that it had postponed asking for an injunction.

Pennwalt shares opened weak and continued to fall, closing $7 lower, at $120.50, on the New York Stock Exchange, after having risen $1 the day before. Elf's bid amounts to $132 per share.

Elf said the FTC's concern is that a merger of the two companies would give Elf too dominant a position in the world market in two chemicals.

In order to forestall action by the FTC, Elf agreed to extend the tender offer until Aug. 1, the company said, and will continue talks with the FTC.

As of July 19, Elf said, about 4.6 million of Pennwalt's 7.9 million common shares outstanding had been tendered and not withdrawn.

When the FTC said Wednesday that it intended to seek an injunction against the merger, Lowell Williams, a spokesman for Elf, said: "We are still trying to see what can be worked out and talking to the FTC to see if we can resolve the issues that are open. I think the position of the commission is that it is a serious problem."

The companies said that two chemicals produced by Pennwalt were the trouble spots: polyvinylidene fluoride and its precursor, vinylidene fluoride. Polyvinylidene, which Pennwalt calls Kynar plastic resin, is used to coat electrical wires, to line pipes in chemical plants and as a coating in buildings, among other uses.

Bayernwerk to Share Klöckner With VIAG

Agence France-Presse

MUNICH — The semiprivate electric-power company Bayernwerk AG will acquire 50 percent of Klöckner & Co., the trading company, from VIAG AG, it was announced here Wednesday.

Bayernwerk also plans to boost its stake in the giant VIAG power-generation company from the present 15 percent to 25 percent. Klöckner had to be bailed out by Deutsche Bank last year after losses on oil futures, and was later taken over by VIAG.

Pargesa Details Hoylake Stakes

Reuters

ZURICH — Pargesa Holding SA, a participant in Hoylake Investments Ltd., which is bidding £13 billion ($21 billion) for BAT Industries PLC, said the equity being put up by the consortium members totaled £800 to £900 million.

A Pargesa spokesman said that £600 to £700 million would come from the interests of Sir James Goldsmith, Jacob Rothschild and Kerry Packer.

The rest would be divided roughly equally among Pargesa, General Electric Co. of Britain, Istituto Finanziario Industriale SpA of Italy and Compagnie Financière de Paribas of France. Secondary investors are Bankers Trust International Ltd. and Rothschild et Compagnie Banque.

Time and Warner Mulling Asset Sales After Their Merger

By Geraldine Fabrikant

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Time Inc. and Warner Communications Inc. are considering the possibility of selling assets after their merger is completed, according to an executive familiar with both companies.

Among assets being considered are Scott Foresman & Co., Time's book-publishing unit; some of the Warner portfolio of marketable securities, and some of both companies' cable-television systems, the executive said.

Warner's portfolio includes stakes in Hasbro Inc., Chris-Craft Industries, Viacom Inc., CVN Cos. and Atari Inc.

But if any assets are sold, the final decision would not be made until the companies determine how they would structure the payment for the balance of the Warner stock that they are committed to buy in the $14 billion deal.

Time is to pay $70 a share in cash for about half of Warner's stock. But it has not yet announced the financial package for the rest.

Paramount Communications Inc. has bid $12.2 billion for Time and is seeking to have the Delaware courts block the Time-Warner merger. But Paramount's attempt appears unlikely to succeed.

Several executives close to Time and Warner described the potential sales as more of a "pruning" than a comprehensive restructuring. The total asset value of a merged Time-Warner group would be $25 billion to $30 billion.

In presentations to bankers, Time said that it might sell assets, but that it did not have to sell them to get the loans it needed for the merger.

As one of the bankers who attended the meeting recalled, Time projected average annual growth in cable revenue of about 12 percent from 1990 to 1997 and in magazine revenue of about 9 percent.

At Warner's recorded-music operations, revenue is expected to grow by about 12 percent in the period, the banker recalled, with movie revenue up by about 11 percent and cable and broadcasting revenues by about 12 percent.

Separately, Time reported that its net income for the second quarter had risen 11.9 percent, to $94 million, or $1.61 a share, from $84 million, or $1.45 a share in the same 1988 quarter. Its revenue rose 10 percent, to $1.22 billion.

The executives close to Time and Warner denied that the companies would have any interest in selling their stake in Turner Broadcasting System or in most of the cable systems owned by them.

Time and Warner are reportedly still making investments in Turner, the executives said. Ted Turner, the chairman of Turner Broadcasting, plans to sell a million of his company's shares.

Time and Warner together own 17.2 percent of Turner's stock. A majority stake in Turner Broadcasting is owned by a consortium of 30 cable companies that have the right of first refusal on a prorated basis for any shares that Turner might sell. Time and Warner have reportedly put in for their prorated shares.

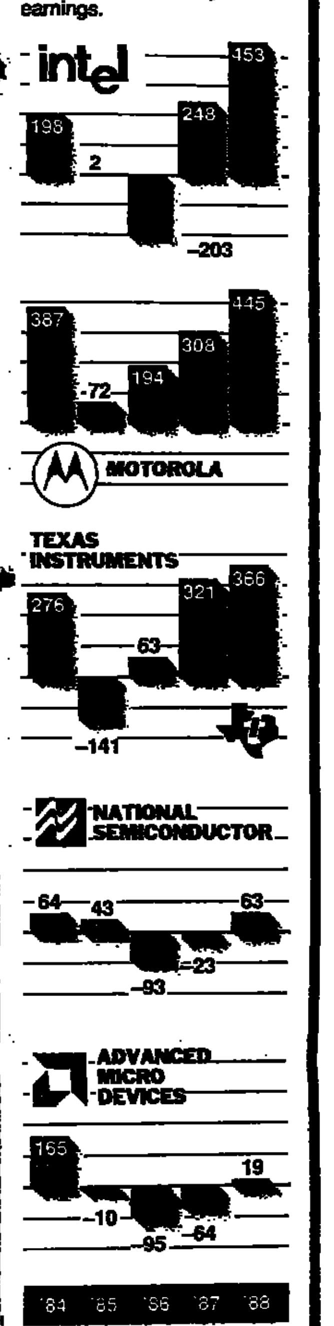
Time attributed its improved earnings in the second quarter to operating gains at each of its four business segments and the inclusion of a $12 million pretax annual dividend for Time's investment in Turner.

Its magazine income rose by 2 percent, to $492 million, on revenue gains of 8 percent. The company's advertising revenue was up 11 percent; circulation revenue increased 5 percent.

In cable television, Time's operating profit from American Television & Communications Corp., of which it owns 82 percent, jumped by 32 percent, to $62 million from $47 million. ATC's earnings stemmed largely from gains in basic cable subscribers and higher per-subscriber revenue.

Trailing the Competition

Annual earnings of the top five U.S. semiconductor companies; ranked by 1988 earnings.



NYT

CHIPS: *Captains Battle to Right Listing U.S. Firms*

(Continued from first finance page) of Fairchild, the once-shining star of Silicon Valley that was acquired by National in 1987.

In boom times — last year, for example — Advanced Micro and National lag behind in returning to profitability. In the inevitable downturns — and some say another lies dead ahead — the two lose money. Such performance is not enough for long-term survival in an industry where technology changes rapidly and huge investments are needed just to stay even.

One problem faced by the companies is that they are smaller than other nonspecialized chip producers. Both have more than $1 billion in chip revenues, but with the rise of the Japanese, that does not even qualify them for the top 10.

What is more, both make semiconductors only, but lack a major position in computer memories and microprocessors, two of the hottest product areas. So in addition to being attacked from above by Japanese giants, the companies are being eaten from below by American startups with advanced products.

Now the troubles are taking a toll on the reputations of the two men, who have run their companies for two decades and are among the giants of Silicon Valley. Around the Valley these days, there is talk that both concerns need new blood.

But Mr. Sporck and Mr. Sanders have no intention of retiring. Rather, they have stepped back into the fray. In the past few months, both have been laying off and reorganizing staff, closing inefficient factories and lining up the products to carry their companies into the 1990s.

Mr. Sporck, saying that he neglected the company to concentrate on industry affairs, has nudged some former lieutenants into early retirement and now has 17 people reporting directly to him.

Mr. Sanders has put aside plans to step down as chief executive when he turns 55 in 1991, and says he will stay five more years. "My plans are to see this company through parity with the best of the best in technology."

As head of Advanced Micro, Mr. Sanders became known for the witty remark and the lavish gesture. He held a $700,000 Christmas party starring the rock band Chicago.

At sales conferences in Hawaii, he would lead his troops, chanting, on a march from the hotel to the ocean, or wave from his penthouse balcony as inebriated salesmen shouted his name from the beach below.

The company thrived, mainly by finding clever products that brought higher profits and fewer competitors — chips for use in telephone switches, for example. It was also helped immensely by its license to manufacture Intel's microprocessors. By 1984, Advanced Micro was one of the most profitable companies in the business.

At National, meanwhile, Mr. Sporck favored a straightforward strategy: to roll over the competition with low prices and high volume.

The business strategy worked well at first. But it turned out to be the same as that adopted by the Japanese, who were better at it. Thus, like most other American semiconductor companies, National was forced, after huge losses, to drop out of the market for dynamic random-access memory chips.

Without the so-called DRAMs, the industry's highest-volume product, National found it tougher to compete as a mass manufacturer. Meanwhile, another big chunk of its product line, logic chips, began to be superseded by semi-customized chips, known as ASICs.

Mr. Sporck started to diversify into mainframe computers, eventually becoming a distributor for machines made by Hitachi Ltd. But the business had no synergy with National's chip business and distracted attention from the semiconductor business.

Critics also contend that Mr. Sporck failed to recruit enough outsiders to replace departing executives. And his attention to daily execution, they say, prevented him from focusing on the long term.

> **'They both are going to be acquired. I don't see these two companies remaining independent.'**
>
> **Pierre Lamond, venture capitalist and former National executive.**

However deep the problems, they resulted in an operating loss from continuing operations of $205 million for the financial year that ended in May, including a $45 million fourth-quarter restructuring charge.

Advanced Micro began to have noticeable problems, as well, starting in 1985. The company was slow in moving into a new technology, called complementary metal-oxide-semiconductor, or CMOS, which is supplanting the older bipolar process for making chips.

In addition, the new semicustomized chip technology allowed customers many of the specialized chips that the company used to manufacture. Advanced Micro also ended up with excess capacity as a result of its 1987 purchase of Monolithic Memories.

A further blow came when Intel denied Advanced Micro a license to manufacturer its powerful 80386 microprocessor. Intel maintains that Advanced Micro did not live up to its part of an agreement to develop support chips for earlier microprocessors.

As Advanced Micro's problems have mounted, critics have been focusing more attention on Mr. Sanders's management style.

For the past nine years, commuting from Silicon Valley to his home in the Bel Air section of Los Angeles, he has been away from the office on Fridays and many Mondays. Employees say he also takes lengthy vacations.

While he is a brilliant strategist, former executives say, absentee management does not work in a competitive industry — especially at a company that revolves around one man. Without him, decisions have been delayed and products have been late getting to market.

"Its major problems were not on the sales side, but on the operations side," said T.J. Rodgers, a former Advanced Micro executive who now heads Cypress Semiconductor Corp., a successful Silicon Valley startup. He believes, however, that Advanced Micro's product portfolio is still good. "I'd pick up their product line in a minute," he said.

In his own defense, Mr. Sanders said: "I do not fix yield problems, I employ and deploy a resource that fixes yield problems. Anyplace there is a telephone, that's the corporate headquarters."

Both Advanced Micro and National say they are quickly getting their houses in order. Advanced Micro, after a sudden drop in demand in the third quarter of 1988 that produced a loss, has slashed employment, including severe cuts in its vaunted sales force. The company returned to the black in the fourth and first quarters.

At National last year, Mr. Sporck sold off computer operations, netting more than $500 million in needed cash. He vows that after one more quarter of operating losses, the company will turn profitable for the financial year.

"Most of that stuff is behind us now," he said, referring to his 1988 chip glut and the consolidation problems with Fairchild.

The two men are also realizing that each company's strategy is not enough. So each is becoming more like the other.

"AMD must be committed to being a commodity supplier to the industry," said Mr. Sanders, saying that withdrawing from low-margin businesses was a mistake. "Anyone who is in margin retreat is basically throwing away its future."

Mr. Sporck says that commodity products now account for only 40 percent of National's sales, down from 80 percent several years ago.

"The company, from a product standpoint, has never been in better shape," he said, adding, "The credibility of that statement will be proven by performance. Anything else is a pile of words."

According to Mr. Sporck, National is experiencing "tremendous demand" for the special high-speed chips being made with technology acquired with Fairchild. National is also strong in analog chips, a solid but slower-growing business, and is moving into semi-customized chips.

The two still face some stiff challenges. They must be more aggressive in licensing technology from startup companies, some analysts say. And they must bring in new management and groom successors to dispel suspicions, denied by both men, that they are merely sprucing up their companies to be sold.

Industry-watchers see some progress.

"Most of my negatives have disappeared," said Millard H. Phelps, an analyst at Hambrecht & Quist, talking about Advanced Micro.

National tends to get lower marks, but analysts acknowledge there is better spirit at the company now that Mr. Sporck is sharply focused on the company again.

Said David Angel, an analyst at Dataquest: "They are doing a lot of the right things there."

AT&T Profit Advances 18%

Reuters

NEW YORK — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. on Thursday reported an 18 percent increase in net profit for the second quarter, to $699 million from $594 million in the same 1988 period.

The giant communications concern said strong long-distance business and expense-control efforts produced the record profit. Growth of 7 percent in long-distance usage, faster than previously, underlay a 5.2 percent increase in revenue to $9.26 billion. Operating income grew 25 percent.

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

United States

Alberto-Culver

3rd Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	182.20	154.20
Net Inc.	8.28	7.01
Per Share	0.63	0.53
9 Months	**1989**	**1988**
Revenue	525.20	439.50
Net Inc.	20.10	16.50
Per Share	1.53	1.21

1988 9 months net excludes gain of 2.3 million.

Allied Signal

2nd Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	3,110.	3,180.
Net Inc.	166.00	128.00
Per Share	1.11	0.85
1st Half	**1989**	**1988**
Revenue	6,600.	6,040.
Net Inc.	202.00	240.00
Per Share	1.96	1.60

AMAX

2nd Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	1,080.	1,030.
Net Inc.	130.90	237.90
Per Share	1.53	2.64
1st Half	**1989**	**1988**
Revenue	2,060.	1,950.
Net Inc.	245.10	320.20
Per Share	2.87	3.41

American President

2nd Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	1,100.	978.50
Net Inc.	11.50	35.50
Per Share	0.37	1.52
1st Half	**1989**	**1988**
Revenue	472.80	394.60
Net Inc.	43.00	38.30
Per Share	0.39	0.35

AMR

2nd Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	2,700	2,200.
Net Inc.	177.90	141.40
Per Share	2.83	2.36
1st Half	**1989**	**1988**
Revenue	5,200.	4,100.
Net Inc.	278.90	209.80
Per Share	4.43	3.49

Ball

2nd Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	337.20	306.10
Net Inc.	15.00	17.00
Per Share	0.64	0.73

1st Half	1989	1988
Revenue	594.50	547.30
Net Inc.	22.70	47.00
Per Share	0.97	2.02

1988 half includes gain of 93 cts. per share.

Beverly Enterprises

2nd Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	523.60	501.90
Net Inc.	94.94a	111.00
1st Half	**1989**	**1988**
Revenue	1,030.	988.20
Net Loss	107.30	841.00

a: loss.

Champion Int'l.

2nd Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	1,290.	1,260.
Net Inc.	113.90	112.20
Per Share	1.20	1.18
1st Half	**1989**	**1988**
Revenue	2,580.	7,530.
Net Inc.	227.40	214.20
Per Share	2.39	2.25

Consolidated Rail

2nd Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	881.00	879.00
Net Inc.	82.00	97.00
Per Share	1.19	1.41
1st Half	**1989**	**1988**
Revenue	1,750.	1,710.
Net Inc.	142.00	145.00
Per Share	2.07	2.10

Dana

2nd Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	1,390.	1,350.
Net Inc.	42.90	42.70
Per Share	1.05	1.05
1st Half	**1989**	**1988**
Revenue	2,770.	2,640.
Net Inc.	81.80	77.80
Per Share	2.01	1.91

Dean Food

4th Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	437.70	401.10
Net Inc.	22.20	8.33
Per Share	0.84	0.31
Year	**1989**	**1988**
Revenue	1,680.	1,550.
Net Inc.	60.40	42.80
Per Share	2.28	1.60

Dun & Bradstreet

2nd Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	1,060.	1,040.
Net Inc.	150.40	116.40
Per Share	0.80	0.62
1st Half	**1989**	**1988**
Revenue	2,120.	2,070.
Net Inc.	293.70	241.10
Per Share	1.57	1.29

1988 nets includes charge of 8 cts. per share.

Ethyl

2nd Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	767.20	648.50
Net Inc.	57.60	56.90
Per Share	0.48	0.47
1st Half	**1989**	**1988**
Revenue	1,500.	1,300.
Net Inc.	114.00	110.00
Per Share	0.95	0.91

First City Bancorp Tx

2nd Quar.	1989	1988
Net Inc.	28.10	17.20
Per Share	1.19	0.70

Fleet/Norstar Fin'l

2nd Quar.	1989	1988
Net Inc.	90.10	82.90
Per Share	0.81	0.76
1st Half	**1989**	**1988**
Net Inc.	182.60	162.40
Per Share	1.65	1.49

FMC

2nd Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	922.20	895.80
Oper Net	55.60	37.80
Per Share	1.54	1.05
1st Half	**1989**	**1988**
Revenue	1,760.	1,610.
Oper Net	89.60	62.00
Oper Share	2.49	1.73

General Signal

2nd Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	488.50	435.50
Net Inc.	18.70	10.80a
Per Share	0.98	—
1st Half	**1989**	**1988**
Revenue	966.90	852.40
Net Inc.	38.50	9.00
Per Share	2.02	0.32

a: loss.

DAIWA CAPITAL
L.C.F. EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD INTERNATIONAL BOND FUND
SICAV

ANNONCE DE MISE EN PAIEMENT D'UN DIVIDENDE

Un dividende de US $65.— par part sera mis en paiement à partir du 19 juillet 1989 contre remise du coupon n° 3 des certificats au porteur à la :

Banque Privée Edmond de Rothschild S.A.
Succursale de Luxembourg
20, boulevard Emmanuel Servais, 2535 Luxembourg.

La part sera cotée ex-dividende en Bourse de Luxembourg à partir du 19 juillet 1989.

FIRST AUSTRALIA PRIME INCOME INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED

International Depositary Receipts
issued by
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York

Notice is hereby given to the Shareholders that:

Payment of coupon n° 9 of the International Depositary Receipts will be made in US dollars on or after July 24th 1989 at the rate of US $0.0918 per ordinary share at the following offices of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York:

— Brussels, 35, avenue des Arts
— New York, 30, West Broadway
— London, 1, Angel Court
— Frankfurt, 44-46, Mainzer Landstrasse

The dividend is not subject to any Australian tax. The Belgian withholding tax will be applicable to IDR Holders presenting their coupons to the office of the Depositary without the appropriate Belgian non resident certificate.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Brussels Office, as Depositary.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

July 20, 1989

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.
The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (t) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly

Fund	Cur.	Value
AL-MAL GROUP		
(w) Al-Mal Trust, S.A.	$	295.61
(r) Managed Currency	$	908.68
(w) Equity	$	961.56
(w) Bond	$	971.68
ALPHA ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD.		
(m) Alpha Global Fund	$	603.99
(m) Alpha Arbitrage Fund	$	257.04
(m) Alpha Hedge Fund	$	318.58
(w) Nicholas-Applegate Aurelia.	$	129.04
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.		
(d) Baerbond	SF	953.00
(d) Conbar	SF	1839.00
(d) Equibaer America	$	1709.00
(d) Equibaer Europe	SF	1630.00*
(d) Equibaer Pacific	SF	1627.00*
(d) Stockbar	SF	2263.00
(d) SFR-BAER	SF	983.00*
(d) Swissbar	SF	2491.00
BAII MULTICURRENCY		
(r) Multicurrency US$	$	1,344.25
(r) Multicurrency Ecu	ECU	1,166.99
(r) Multicurrency Yen	Y	248,268.00
(r) Multicurrency FFR	FF	11,465.87
BNP INTERFUNDS		
(w) Interbond Fund	$	192.34
(w) Intercurrency US$	$	10.74
(w) Intercurrency DM	DM	30.44
(w) Intercurrency Sterling	£	10.56
(w) Intercurrency Managed	$	10.57
(w) Interequity French Offer	$	14.23
(w) Interequity Pacific Offer	$	18.62
(w) Interequity N. Amer. Offer	$	12.45
(w) Interequity European Class	$	9.69
(w) Interequity Australia Cls.	$	9.82
(w) Interlux Capital Belgian	LF	56,990.00
(w) Interlux Cap.Fr Securite	FF	11,388.89
(w) Interlux Capital FFr	FF	13,306.76
(w) Interlux Cap.France Cap.	FF	11,058.82
(w) Interlux Cap. LUF/BEF	LF	168,436.00
(w) Interlux Capital ECU	ECU	1,206.21
BANQUE BELGE ASSET MGMT FUND		
Share Distributor Guernsey 0481 26614		
(w) Int'l Equity Fund (Sicav)	$	11.66
(w) Int'l Bond Fund (Sicav)	$	10.32
BANQUE INDOSUEZ		
(w) Asian Growth Fund	$	30.16
(w) Asian Income Fund	$	9.25*
(w) Diverbond	SF	84.95
(w) FIF-Internat. Div.A	$	17.96
(w) FIF-Internat. Div.B	$	16.36
(w) FIF-Internat. America	$	15.71
(w) FIF Internat. Pacific	$	43.89
(w) FIF Internat. Europe	$	27.78
(w) FIF Internat. Japan	Y	1,209.00
(w) FIF Int. Nat. Res. A	$	11.12
(w) FIF Int. Nat. Res. B	$	11.12
(w) France Blue chips No 1	FF	116,944.91
(w) Indosuez Multibonds Div.A	$	133.06
(w) Indosuez Multibonds Div.B	$	279.08
(w) France International	FF	101.81
(w) Indosuez Multibonds US$	$	109.93
(w) Indosuez Multibonds YEN	$	9,888.00
(w) Indosuez Multibonds DM	$	103.72
(w) PNA-3	$	1120.00
(w) Malacca Fund	$	11.49
(w) The Siam Fund	$	17.63
(w) Pacific Gold Fund	$	12.35
BANQUE PRIVEE E. DE ROTHSCHILD		
(w) Daiwa Lcf Equity	$	1015.41
(w) Daiwa Lcf Int. Bond	$	1030.33
(w) Ecu D'Or	ECU	96.17
(w) Hispano Int'l Fund	ECU	10.10
(b) Pri-Tech	$	1155.14
(b) Source Sicav	$	11.28
BANQUE E. DE ROTHSCHILD LUX. SA		
(b) Cursitor BP Fixed Inc.Fund	DM	125.20
(b) Cursitor BP General Fund	DM	146.00
(b) Eagle Fund	LF	10322.00
(b) Europe Japan Fund	$	10.04
(b) Governm. Sec. Fund*	$	74.60
(w) Leicom	$	2654.09
(b) Opportunities Fund	$	868.07
(b) Pritirst	$	515.17
(b) Prirac Fund	DM	50.11
(b) Rente Plus	BF	5847.00
(b) Select. Horizon Dev.	FF	5447.99
(b) Select. Horizon FF	FF	53180.99
(b) Star Conv.Fund FL	FL	10014.00
(b) Star Conv.Fund USD	$	102.95
BANQUE SCANDINAVE EN SUISSE-GENEVA		
(w) BSS Bond Fund	SF	81.14*
(w) BSS Intelsec	SF	1845.25
(w) BSS Int'l Bond	$	1.21*
(w) BSS Int'l Equity	$	2.07*
B.F.A.C.M.		
(w) Ecu Multiplacement	ECU	1170.56
BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND		
(d) $ Money Market	$	1.46
(d) Non-$ Money Market	DM	30.20
(w) $ Bond	$	13.11
(w) Non-$ Bond	DM	31.14
(w) Global Equity	$	16.19
(w) Global Bond	$	13.26
(w) Global Bond & Equity	$	14.13
(w) Prec. Mets/Min. Secs	$	6.65
B.W MANAGED ASSETS CY. SICAV		
(t) Global Bond Fund	ECU	10.87
(t) European Securities Fund	ECU	12.89
(t) French Securities Fund	FF	124.44
(t) North American Secu.Fund	$	11.08
(t) Pacific Basin Secu. Fund	$	9.34
CAISSE CENTRALE DES BANQUES POP.		
(d) Fructilux-Obl.FSES	FF	5,432.09
(d) Fructilux-Obl.Euro	ECU	1,452.53
(w) Fructilux-Act.Fses	FF	1,222.74
(w) Fructilux-Act.Euro	ECU	1,222.32
(d) Fructilux-Tresorier	FF	5,662.34
CALLANDER		
(w) Callander Emer. Gr.	$	115.15
(w) Callander Fund-Asset	$	106.02
(w) Callander Fund-Span.	Ptas	10.544
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL		
(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$	90.36*
(w) Capital Italia SA	$	35.99
CDC INTERNATIONAL		
(w) CFI Court Terme	FF	115567.16
(w) CFI Long Terme	FF	1149774.93
CIC GROUP		
(d) Obliclc Monetaire	FF	11221.34
(d) Obliclc Court Terme	FF	11625.68
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux.)		
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477.95.71		
(d) Citicur USD Portofolios	$	1288.40
(d) Citinvest Ecu Income	ECU	1304.52
(d) Citinvest Manag. Growth	$	1172.76
(d) Citi.Mana.Growth Euro	ECU	1041.64
(d) Citinvest Profit Sharing	$	$
(d) Citinvest Selector	$	899.35
(d) Citinvest Guardian $	$	1059.10
(d) Citinvest Guard. Euro	ECU	1062.39
(d) Citiport N.A Equity	$	138.50
(d) Citiport Jap. Equity	Yen	11087.00
(d) Citiport UK Equity	£	124.05
(d) Citiport S.Asian Eq.	$	129.61
(d) Citiport Cont.Euro. Eq.	ECU	131.72
(d) Citiport N.A.S Bond	$	111.10
(d) Citiport Euro Bond	ECU	103.35
(d) Citiport AS Pac.Bd.	YEN	10508.00
CITITRUST		
(w) U.S. $ Equities	$	212.97123
(w) U.S. $ Bonds	$	11.981509
(w) U.S. $ Money Market	$	12.343574
(w) Global Equities	$	9.61
(w) Global Money Market	$	11.38
(w) Global Bonds	$	11.43
CCF - GAMMA		
(w) CM Inv.Ser.Fds-Actibonds	$	36.23
(w) CM Inv.Ser.Fds-Glol.Grth	$	11.19
(w) CM North Amer Grth	$	9.89
(w) Elysees Court Terme	FF	58,844.31
(w) Elysees Long Terme	FF	54,518.48
(w) Elysees Monetaire	FF	59,016.73
(w) Elysees Multibonds Fd	£	106.74
(w) EMF D-Mark (A&B)	DM	1,014.32
(w) EMF Ecu (A & B)	ECU	1,028.63
(w) EMF US Dollar (A & B)	$	1,083.22
(w) EMF Yen (A & B)	YEN	100,555.00
(d) Europe Prestige Fund A	ECU	10.84
(d) Europe Prestige Fund B	ECU	11.41
(w) European Smlr Cos. Fd.A	ecu	13.36
(w) European Smlr Comp.Fd.B	ecu	13.36
CODEVALOR SICAV		
(w) C.Rendement Fr.Suisse	SF	1906.35
(w) C.Rendement US$	$	1423.03
(w) C.Croissance Dollar	$	1524.72
(w) C.Croissance Zone Sterling	£	985.03
(w) C.Croissance Fr.Suisse	SF	2067.66
COMPASS INTL. HOLDINGS Ltd.		
POB 455, Jersey 0534 27267		
(w) Bond:Dollar Medium Term	$	11.15
(w) Bond:Ecu Multicurrency.	ECU	10.46
(w) Equity:United Kingdom	£	11.62
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)		
(d) CSF Bonds	SF	82.50
(d) Bond Valor Swf	SF	104.25
(d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR	$	125.58
(d) Bond Valor D-mark	DM	114.11
(d) Bond Valor Yen	Y	10,969.00
(d) Bond Vaor £ Sterling	£	100.22
(d) Convert Valor Swf	SF	156.40
(d) Convert Valor US-DOLLR	$	177.09
(d) CSF International	SF	141.50
(d) Actions Suisses	SF	617.25
(d) Europa-Valor	SF	224.75
(d) Energie-Valor	SF	161.00
(d) Canasec	SF	647.00
(d) Ussec	SF	799.00
(d) Pacific-Valor	SF	230.25
(d) CS Gold Valor	$	152.31
(d) CS Ecu Bond A	ECU	102.47
(d) CS Ecu Bond B	ECU	117.48
(d) CS Europa Bond 'A'	DM	252.47
(d) CS Europa Bond 'B'	DM	252.47
(d) CS Gulden Bond A	FL	100.29
(d) CS Gulden Bond B	FL	111.54
(d) CS Prime Bond 'A'	DM	97.62
(d) CS Prime Bond 'B'	DM	103.16
(d) CS Short-T. Bd DM A	DM	100.53
(d) CS Short-T. Bd DM B	DM	111.00
(d) CS Short-T. Bd $ A	$	101.44
(d) CS Short-T. Bd $ B	$	114.76
(d) CS Money Market Fund	$	1408.51
(d) CS Money Market Fund	DM	1223.30
(d) CS Money Market Fund	£	1477.97
(d) CS Money Market Fd Yen	Y	115,222.00
DIT INVESTMENT FFM		
+(d) Concentra	DM	42.23
+(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM	80.52
DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT INC		
Winchester House, 77 London Wall		
LONDON EC2 (01 9209797)		
(w) Finsbury Group Ltd	$	162.26
(w) Winchester Capital	$	107.17
(w) Winchester Holdings	FF	142.41
(w) Winchester Holdings	$	14.84
(w) Winc.Holdings Ltd.E.B.S	ECU	1170.69
(w) Winc.Reserves.E.B.S	ECU	1124.34
(w) Winc.Reserv.MultiGvBd.	ECU	11.64
(w) Worldwide Securities	$	33.94
(w) Worldwide Special	$	786.90
(m) Winch Fut.Diversified	$	17.33
(m) Winch Fut.Orion Series	$	22.06
(m) Winchester Frontier	$	194.89
(m) Winchester Recovery Ltd	$	91.75
EBC TRUST CO.(JERSEY) LTD.		
1-3 Sele St.,St. Helier;0534-36331		
EBC AMRO TRADED CURRENCY FUND.		
@(d)Inc.: Bid $ 13.51 Offer	$	13.935
@(d)Cap.: Bid $ 19.28 Offer	$	19.868
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND		
(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum)	$	1.1087
(d) Short Term 'A' (Distr)	$	0.7203
(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum)	$	1.3655
(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr)	$	0.9732
(w) Long Term	$	30.4394
ELDERS SECURITIES INC.		
W. Rotter, (212) 573-0440		
(d) EFF	$	332.05
(d) ESP	$	150.80
(d) EMR	$	102.15
ELDERS SWITZ.(038) 24 79 79		
(w) Elders Int Bid SF 105.25 Offer	SF	111.50
(w) Elders Aus Bic AS 90.75 Offer	AS	92100
EQUIFLEX LIMITED		
(w) Europe A	FL	11.67
(w) Global A	FL	12.10
(w) North America A	FL	10.66
(w) UK Equities	£	11.09
(w) UK Small Co.	£	11.05
EURO PACIFIC ADVISERS Ltd.		
(w) Comete	$	743.70
(w) Meteore	Y	121,382.00
(w) Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd	$	1791.86
F&C MGMT. LTD. INV. ADVISERS		
1, Laurence Pounty Hill, EC4. 01-623-4680		
(w) F&C Atlantic	$	19.63
(w) F&C European	$	37.56
(w) F&C Oriental	$	85.15
(w) F&C N. American M C Fd	$	9.32
(w) F&C Nordic Fund	$	11.67
FIDELITY INT'L INV. MGMT (LUX.) S.A.		
(d) New Europe Fund	$	10.41
(d) Fidelity Conv. Sec. Portf.	$	10.14
FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton Bermuda		
(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Com.	$	114.19
(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Cum.Pref.	$	102.00
(m) Fid. Amr.Val.III Com.	$	59.88
(m) Fid. Amr.Val.III Cum Pref.	$	102.17
(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$	129.65*
(d) Fidelity Australia Fund	$	15.57
(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs.Tr.	$	163.55
(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$	311.32
FIDELITY INT'L SERVICE (LUX.)		
(d) Balanced Portfolio-hedged	$	11.99
(d) Balanced Portfolio-unhedg	$	11.37
(d) Fidelity Discovery Fund	$	17.07
(d) Fidelity Far East Fund	$	62.59
(d) Fidelity Frontier Fund	$	22.82
(d) Fidelity Global Ind. Fd	$	12.93
(d) Fidelity Global Selct Fd	$	12.51
(d) Fidelity Int'l. Fund	$	13.76
(d) Fidelity Orient Fund	$	73.63
(d) Fidelity Sect. Growth Fd.	$	32.78
(d) Fidelity World Fund	$	67.94
FIDELITY INT'L (CI) LTD.		
FIDELITY PERFORM PORTFOLIOS LTD.		
(d) American Portfolio	$	1.03*
(d) European Portfolio	$	1.56*
(d) Japan Portfolio	$	1.33*
(d) South East Asian Portfolio	$	0.91*
(d) U.K. Portfolio	$	1.14*
(d) Int'l. Bond Portfolio	$	0.95*
(d) Sterling Liquidity Pft.	£	18.18*
(d) Dollar Liquidity Portfolio	$	10.13*
FINAFUTURES (BVI) Ltd		
(d) Portfolio Fund-series 1	$	1.9622
FOKUS BANK A.S. 472 428 555		
(w) Scanfonds Int'l growth fd	$	1.57
FORBES PO B887 GRAND CAYMAN		
London Agent 01-839-3013		
(w) Forbes High Inc. Gilt Fd	£	47.00
(w) Gold Income	$	4.19
(w) Gold Appreciation	$	4.04
GAIA CURRENCY HEDGE FUNDS		
(w) Gaia Hedge I $ 92.40 Red	$	91.71
(w) Gaia Hedge II $ 140.58 Red	$	136.98
GAM ANLAGEFONDS AG.		
POB 144, 8034 Zurich Tel.41-1-2516640		
(w) GAM (CH) America	SF	1220.00
(w) GAM (CH) Mondial	SF	1361.00
(w) GAM (CH) Pacific	SF	1548.00
GARTMORE FUND MANAGERS INT.		
45,La Motte Street, JERSEY 0534 27301		
CAPITAL STRATEGY FD. LTD.		
(d) Sterling Deposit	£	1.019
(d) US$ Deposit	$	1.034
(d) DM Deposit	DM	5.185
(d) Yen Deposit	Y	507.10
(d) Sw. Fr. Deposit	SF	5.111
(d) Austr.Dollar Dep. fd	AS	1.061
(d) French Franc Deposit fd.	FF	10.30
(d) N. American	$	1.63
(d) Japan	Y	675.00
(d) Pacific Basin	Y	309.00
(d) International growth	$	2.81
(d) British	£	2.27
(d) Sterling Gilt	£	1.06
(d) International Bond	$	1.20
(d) Yen Convertible bond	Y	2876.00
(d) European Fund	DM	5.68
(d) E.C.U. Fund	ECU	0.99
(d) Australasian fund	£	0.32
(d) Canadian fund	Can$	0.93
(d) Emerging Markets Fund	£	1.18
(d) Global Resources Fund	$	0.74
GEFINOR FUNDS		
London:01-4994171, Geneva:41-22355530		
(w) East Investment Fund	$	990.31
(w) Scottish World Fund	£	202.0465
(w) State St. American	$	295.24
GENERALE BANK		
(see also Interselex Group)		
(d) Rentinvest	$	26.89*
(d) Capital Rentinvest	$	116.27
(d) Rentinbel Distr.	LF	10,044.00*
(d) Rentinbel Cap.	LF	10,565.00
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.		
11 Athol St.Douglas,I. of Man,44-624-26037		
(w) Futurgam S.A.	$	161.73
(w) GAM Arbitrage Inc	$	241.24
(w) GAMerica Inc	$	246.34
(w) GAM Australia Inc.	$	140.22
(w) GAM Asean Inc	$	139.15*
(w) GAM Boston Inc	$	169.69
(w) GAM Ermitage	$	27.29
(w) GAM European Inc.	$	187.06
(w) GAM Franc-Val Inc.	SF	243.73
(w) GAM France Inc	FF	1410.63
(w) GAM Global Fund	$	119.35
(w) GAM High Yield Inc.	$	109.73
(w) GAM Hong Kong Inc.	$	181.78*
(w) GAM International Inc.	$	157.77
(w) GAM Japan Inc.	$	401.20
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	$	100.36*
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	£	100.62
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	SF	100.28
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	DM	108.29*
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	Y	10,018.00*
(w) GAM Pacific Basin Fund	$	116.51
(w) GAM Pacific Inc	$	454.37
(w) GAM Restr. Fd. Inc.	$	164.66*
(w) GAM Singapore/Malay Inc.	$	193.27
(w) GAM Swiss Fr Spec Bond Fd	SF	99.06
(w) GAM Value Inc.	$	105.47
(w) GAM Worldwide Inc	$	437.78
(w) GAM Tyche S.A. Class A	$	177.72
(w) GAM U.S. Inc.	$	147.02
(w) GAM Whitehorn Fund Inc.	$	131.64
(w) GAM ut Inc.	$	264.80
(w) GSAM Composite Inc.	$	217.63*
(w) GSAM Int. Inc. U.S Ord.	$	110.51*
(w) GSAM Int. Inc.U.S Spe.	$	122.66*
(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	SF	97.74*
(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	£	99.88*
(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	DM	94.70
(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	Y	11,871000*
G.T. MANAGEMENT PLC		
(r) G.T. Applied Science	$	13.93
(d) G.T. ASEAN Fund	$	42.95
(d) G.T. Asia Fund	$	12.80*
(d) G.T. Australia Fund	$	29.08*
(d) G.T. Berry Japan Fund	$	33.22*
(w) G.T.Biotechn./Health Fund	$	9.06
(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$	16.71*
(w) G.T. Britain Fund	$	8.85
(d) G.T. Deutschland Fund	$	11.07
(d) G.T. Dollar Fund	$	21.08*
(d) G.T. Europe Fund	$	29.11
(w) G.T. Euro. Small Cos. Fund	$	30.23
(w) G.T.Global Small Cos.Fund	$	12.86
(d) G.T.Global Technology Fd.	$	15.37*
(d) G.T. Hong Kong Fund	$	22.95*
(d) G.T. Honshu Pathfinder	$	10.03
(d) G.T. Investment Fund	$	11.04
(w) G.T. Japan Sml Co.Fd	$	10.83*
(w) G.T. Nat Res. Fd Gold Class		6.65
(w) G.T. Newly Ind. Countr. Fd		28.41
(d) G.T. Select Dollar Bd Pfl	$	9.50
(d) G.T. Select Int Bd Pfl.	£	9.85*
(d) G.T. Select Gilt Pfl.	£	8.63*
(r) G.T. Technology Fund	$	31.59
(d) G.T. U.K. Small Companies	$	10.69
(d) G.T. Univ.Growth Fund	$	10.16
(w) G.T. U.S. Small Companies	$	12.61
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL. S.A.		
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029		
Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 4131 224051		
(d) Crossbow (Far East)	SF	17.81
(d) CSF (Balanced)	SF	38.18
(d) European Equity Fund	DM	17.83
(d) Intnl. Bond Fund	$	12.83
(d) Int. Currency U.S.Manag'd	$	26.84
(d) ITF Fd (Technology)	$	20.04
(d) O'Seas Fd (N. AMERICA)	$	49.10
(d) Int. Currency U.S.	$	32.31
IAM, 2 Bd. Royal LUXEMBOURG		
(d) Iam Flagship Fund	ECU	86.62
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-France	FF	553.35
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Deutschl	DM	213.44
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Japan	Y	10,846.00
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Switz.	FS	208.28
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-U.S.A	$	109.38
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Europe	ECU	112.93
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Nethen.	FL	214.06
(w) Iam Europe global	ECU	100.86
(w) Iam Europe luxe	ECU	101.08
(w) Iam Europe 90/10	ECU	100.12
(w) Iam Europe 1992	ECU	101.37
(w) Iam Europe du Sud	ECU	102.95
INTERSELEX GROUP		
(d) Int.America Fund	$	16.24
(d) Int.Belgo Fund	LF	3165.00
(d) Int.Europa Sicav	LF	6672.00
(d) Int.Pacific Fund	$	1246.29*
(d) Int.World Fund	$	96.84*
ISLAMIC MGMT FUND LTD.	$	907.73
CSFB Fund Mgmt Ltd (0481-713996)		
PB122 St. Peter Port,Guernsey		
JARDINE FLEMING, GPO Box 11448 Hg Kg		
(d) J.F Japan Trust	Y	16,530.00
(d) J.F Pacific Sec. Trust	$	26.65
(d) J.F Pacific Income Trust	$	86.70
(d) J.F Hong Kong Trust	$	58.81
(d) J.F European	$	10.56
(d) J.F International	£	13.50
(d) J.F Glb Convertibles Trust	$	11.65
LLOYDS BANK PLC, POB 438, Geneva 11		
Mrs. C. Bertelett,(22) 208611/ext. 2222.		
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Dollar	$	113.90
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Europe	SF	185.80
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF	235.10
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Income	SF	286.50
+(w)Lloyds Int'l N. America	$	153.90*
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Pacific	SF	243.70
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Smaller Cos	$	17.64
MAN INTERNATIONAL FUTURES		
(m) Alubef Mint Gtd.Fund.Ltd.	$	N/C
(m) Mint Limited - Ordinary	$	39.34
(m) Mint Limited - Income	$	14.60
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Spec Issue	$	20.79
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Series A	$	29.27
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Nov 1993	$	18.51
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Jan 1994	$	14.75
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Dec 1994	$	13.03
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Aug 1995	$	10.60
(m) Fbme Mint Gtd Plc	$	113.32
(m) Mint Sp Res Ltd (BNP)	$	103.17
(m) Newcastle Guaranteed Ltd	$	10.91
MAGNUM FUTURES FUND LTD.		
(m) Sterling Class	£	4.86
(m) U.S Dollar Class	$	9.69
MERRILL LYNCH		
(d) Dollar Assets Portfolio	$	1.00
(d) First Convertible Sec. Fd	$	11.85
(d) Global equity Portfolio	$	10.26
(d) Iberia portfolio	$	10.95
(d) Multi-Curr. Bond Portfolio	$	13.41
(d) U.S.A Income Portfolio	$	9.42
(d) US Federal Securities	$	9.39
(d) World Nat Res Pfl. Share A	$	10.61
(d) World Nat Res Pfl. Share B	$	10.57
GLOBAL CURRENCY PORTFOLIOS		
(d) Australian Dollar Pfl.	$	10.54
(d) Deutschmark Portfolio	DM	10.22
(d) Pound Sterling Portfolio	£	10.39
(d) US Dollar Portfolio	$	10.66
(d) Yen Portfolio	Y	1012.00
MIM BRITANNIA,POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey		
(d) Int.High Income	$	2.480
(d) Dollar Man.Curr	$	14.53*
(d) Dollar Man. Port	$	2.151*
(d) Sterling Man.Port	£	1.867*
(d) Pioneer Markets	$	2.785*
(d) U.K. Growth	£	1.145
(d) Amer. Inc. & Growth	$	1.378*
(d) Gold & Prec. Metals	$	0.981
(d) Sterling Mon. Curr.	£	17.59
(d) Japan Dollar Perf. Fd	$	4.122
(d) Jersey Gilt	£	0.188
(d) Okasan Global Strat	$	17.08
(d) Asia Super Growth Fund	$	12.29
NIMARBEN		
(w) Class A	$	144.44
NMB BANK,PO 1800,1000 BV Amsterdam.		
(w) The Brazil Fund	$	2.23
(d) NMB Dutch Fund	FL	37.90
NOMURA INVEST BANKING (M.E) E.C.		
(d) Nomura Gulf Fund	$	10.02
OBLIFLEX LIMITED		
(w) Multicurrency	$	20.60
(w) Dollar Medium Term	$	16.35
(w) Dollar Long Term	$	16.07
(w) Japanese Yen	Y	26.22
(w) Pound Sterling	£	15.48
(w) Deutsche Mark	DM	13.08
(w) Dutch Florin	FL	13.00
(w) Dutch Florin Multi.	FL	10.48
(w) Swiss Franc	SF	11.09
(w) Swiss Multicurrency	SF	12.47
(w) European Currency	ECU	11.34
(w) Convertibles	$	11.60
(w) Swiss Multi-dividend	SF	10.20
PARIBAS-GROUP		
(d) Belux Fund	LF	10,909.00
(d) Cortexa International	$	132.93
(d) Ecupar	ECU	1,366.11
(w) Far East Growth Fund	$	141.34
(d) Luxor	$	8.71
(d) Moneyflow	LF	10,729.00
(d) Pareurope Growth	$	20.91
(d) Parinter Fund	$	223.20
(d) Par US Treas. Bond 'Cl. B'	$	158.98
(d) Europheodit	ECU	196.00
(d) Parinter Bond Fund	$	12.33*
(d) Paribas-Rente 'A'	LF	1,310.00
(d) Paribas-Rente 'B'	LF	1,411.00
(d) Obli-Franc	FF	1,204.68
(w) Obli-DM 'A'	DM	1,157.21
(w) Obli-DM 'B'	DM	1,291.86
(w) Obligestion	SF	91.25
(w) Obli-Dollar 'A'	$	1,208.99
(w) Obli-Dollar 'B'	$	1,287.73
(w) Obli-Yen 'A'	Y	107,985.00
(w) Obli-Yen 'B'	Y	113,998.00
(w) Obli-Gulden 'A'	FL	1,056.69
(w) Obli-Gulden 'B'	FL	1,116.25
(w) Parsuisse	SF	1,530.50
(w) Parjapan	Y	3,465.00
PERMAL GROUP		
(m) Drakkar Growth	$	2044.27
(m) Nascal Ltd	$	1282.51
(m) Select Equities Ltd	$	935.00
(m) Special Opportunities Ltd	$	1635.30
(m) Updyke Ltd	$	259.11
(m) Value N.V.	$	2060.55
PIERSON,HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.		
POB 243,1000 AE Amsterdam (20-211188)		
(w) Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V.	$	37.61
(w) DP Amer. Growth Fd N.V.	$	25.36
(w) DP Energy Resources.	$	41.34
(w) Europe Growth Fund N.V.	FL	57.95
(w) Japan Diversified Fund	$	55.20
(w) Leveraged Cap Hold	$	334.65
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$	249.54
PUTNAM		
(d) Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust	$	12.95
(w) Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Tr	$	15.74
(d) Putnam Int'l Fund	$	11.00
ROBECO GROUP		
POB 973, Rotterdam (10-4650711)		
(d) Robeco	FL	108.40
(d) Rolinco	FL	106.70
(d) Rorento	FL	62.20
(d) Rodamco	FL	158.80
ROTHSCHILD AST.MGT.		
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$	185.23
ROYAL B. CANADA,POB 246,GUERNSEY		
+(w)RBC British Fund Ltd.	£	5.95*
+(w)RBC Canadian Fund Ltd.	C$	15.06*
+(w)RBC European Fund	$	12.33
+(w)RBC Far East&Pacific Fd.	$	38.93
+(w)RBC Int'l Capital Fd	$	54.45
+(w)RBC Int'l Bond Fund Ltd.	$	12.33
+(d)RBC Man.Currency Fd	$	38.41
+(w)RBC North Amer. Fd	$	15.58
ROYAL TRUST ASSETMIX FUND		
Lux.Tel:(352)489061		
EQUITY FUNDS		
(d)Alpha UK	£	1.27
(d)Alpha US$	$	1.27
(d)Alpha Worldwide	SF	5.53
(d)Alpha Japanese	Y	1026.00
(d)Alpha Pacific Rim	$	1.72
(d)Alpha European	ECU	1.12
(d)Gold Share	$	0.99
BOND FUNDS		
(d)Sterling Pound	£	104.80
(d)US$ Bond	US$	110.38
(d)Deutschmark Bond	DM	58.91
(d)Alpha Worldwide	SF	56.68
RESERVE FUNDS		
(d)Sterling Reserve	£	18.784
(d)US$ Reserve	$	10.486
(d)Deutschmark Reserve	DM	10.294
SHEARSON LEHMAN HUTTON		
(d) Oporto Growth Fund	$	9.0000
INTERNATIONAL PORTFOLIOS (IP)		
(d) IP Global Balanced	$	10.81
(d) IP Precious Metals	$	8.91
(d) IP Global Bond	$	10.24
(d) IP US Share	$	11.66
(d) IP Global Equity	$	11.39
(d) IP Pacific Equity	$	10.58
(d) IP Euro Equity	$	17.85
(d) IP US Govt-securities	$	10.98
SKANDIFOND		
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN		
(w)Equity Intl Acc	$	11.06
(w)Equity Intl Inc	$	10.34
(d)Equity Global	$	1.82
(w)Equity Far East	$	1.72
(w)Equity Gold	$	0.87
(w)Equity Japan	Y	119.00
(d)Equity Nordic	$	1.18
(d)Equity U.K.	£	1.11
(d)Equity Continental Europe	$	1.06
(d)Equity Mediterranean	$	1.09
(d)Equity North America	$	1.10
(d)Bond DEM	DM	0.98
(w)Bond Intl Acc	$	7.67
(w)Bond Intl Inc	$	6.40
(d)Bond Sweden	SEK	10.03
(d)Bond Dollar	$	0.99
(w)High Income Acc	$	1.01
(w)High Income Inc	$	0.91
(w)Multicurrency	$	1.0518
(d)FRF	FF	1.82
SOCIETE GENERALE GROUP		
(w) SF Fund		
(w) SF Bonds A U.S.A	$	11.40
(w) SF Bonds B Germany	DM	21.71
(w) SF Bonds C France	FF	85.92
(w) SF Bonds D Switz.	SF	20.00
(w) SF Bonds E G.B.	£	8.34
(w) SF Bonds F Japan	Y	1637.00
(w) SF Bonds G Europe	ECU	11.55
(w) SF Bonds H World Wide	$	11.40
(w) SF Bonds J Belgium	BF	550.00
(w) SF Eq. K North America	$	11.69
(w) SF Eq. L W. Europe	ECU	12.83
(w) SF Eq. M Pacific Basin	YEN	1601.00
(w) SF Eq P Growth Countries	$	10.45
(w) SF Equities Q Gold Mines	$	9.99
(w) SF Equities R World Wide	$	11.28
(w) SF Short Term S Franc	FF	110.77
(w) SF Short Term T Eur.	ECU	10.81
SODITIC ASSET MANAGEMENT INC.		
(w) SAM Diversified Inc.	$	103.51
SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN S.A.		
146 bd de la Petrusse,L-2330 Luxembourg		
(b) SHB Bond Fund	$	42.09
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Intl Sh.	$	50.91
(w) Svenska Select.Fd America Sh	$	11.19
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Asia Shares	$	9.30
SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		
(d) AmericaValor	SF	485.25*
(d) AngloValor	£	195.92*
(d) Asia Portfolio	SF	584.77
(d) Convert Bond Selection	SF	101.14
(d) Dollar Bond Selection	$	136.86*
(d) D-Mark Bond Selection	DM	118.06*
(d) Ecu Bond Selection	ECU	102.15*
(d) Florin Bond Selection	FL	120.00*
(d) FrancValor	FF	1770.85*
(d) Germaniovalor	DM	486.80*
(d) Gold Portfolio	SF	503.18
(d) ItalValor	Lit	503,163.00*
(d) Japan Portfolio	SF	395.75*
(d) SBC US$ MMF	$	5464.46
(d) SBC 100 Index Fund	SF	1207.00
(d) Sterling Bond Selection	£	107.38
(d) Swiss Foreign Bond Selec	SF	107.68*
(d) Swissvalor	SF	401.00*
(d) Universal Bond Select.	SF	81.25*
(d) UniversalFund	SF	124.95*
(d) Yen Bond Selection	Y	11,816.00
THORNTON MANAGEMENT LTD.		
(d) Thornton Int opps.fund	$	2.00
(d) Pacific Invt. Fd. S.A.	$	10.14
(d) Pac.Invt. Warrants Fd.S.A.	£	5.14
(d) Thornton Kangaroo Fd Ltd.	$	10.68
(d) Thornton European Fund	$	6.56
(d) Thornton HK & China	$	10.37
(d) Thornton Japan Fund Ltd	$	35.39
(d) Thornton Orient.Inc. Fd Ltd	$	20.69
(w) Thornton Phil. Redev. Fd	$	41.20
(d) Thornton Tiger Fund Ltd	$	27.02
(d) Thor.Pacific Tech.Fd Ltd	$	12.11
(d) Thor.Litl. Dragons Fd Ltd	$	18.91
(d) Thor.Golden Opport Fd	$	6.42
(d) Eastern Crusader Fund.	$	8.39
(w) The Global Access Fund.	$	9.49
T. Rowe Price Associates Inc.		
(m)T. Rowe Price Frontier Ltd.	$	10.13
TYNDALL INT'L GUERNSEY LTD		
Tel.0481 27963		
(d) Amer Spec Sits	$	44.45
(d) Eurobond	$	28.21
(d) Mortgage	C$	13.12
(d) Overseas	$	27.82
(d) Tiger	$	37.47
(d) High Yield Bond	£	68.70*
(d) Marunouchi	£	72.40
(d) Far Eastern	£	558.50
(d) Gilt	£	502.70
(d) Mad Currency-Dollar	$	1.394
(d) Mad Currency-Stlg	£	106.10
(d) 1992	£	268.10
(d) Wall Street	£	251.80
(d) HI Inc Gilt & Bulldog	£	102.80
UEBERSEEBANK, ZURICH		
(d) B-FUND	SF	985.64
(d) M-FUND	SF	1102.63
(d) M-Distribution	SF	103.65
(d) UBZ Euro-Income Fund	SF	10.28
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND		
(d) Bond-Invest	SF	64.00*
(d) Brit-Invest Shares	SF	821.00
(d) D-Mark-Invest Bds	DM	216.30
(d) Dollar-Invest Bds	$	116.90
(d) ESPAC Spanish sh	SF	218.50*
(d) Eurit	SF	343.50
(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF	221.00
(d) Francit Shares	SF	216.50
(d) Germac Shares	SF	218.50
(d) Globinvest Shares	SF	119.50
(d) Gold Invest Shares.	SF	249.50
(d) Holland-Invest Sh.	SF	240.50
(d) Itac Shares	SF	229.50
(d) Japan-Invest Sh.	SF	1645.50
(d) Sima (stock price)	SF	241.00*
(d) Skandinavien-Invest	SF	278.00
(d) UBS Money Mkt Inv.	$	5280.51
(d) Yen-Invest Bonds	Y	1060.00
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt		
(d) Unirenta	DM	40.80
(d) Unifonds	DM	33.20
(d) Unirak	DM	80.70
(d) Unizins	DM	114.10
THE UNIVERSAL GROUP OF FUNDS		
(m) Canada Gtd-Mortgage Fd.	C$	12.56
(d) Univers Sav Amer	C$	10.48
(d) Univers Sav Equity	C$	12.51
(d) Univers Sav Global	C$	5.43
(d) Univers Sav Pacific	C$	8.78
(d) Univers Sav Nat. Res	C$	6.46
VHOYTEMA & CHAUSSEE Brussels 5118893		
(m) VH&C Managed Fut. Index	$	185.00
Other Funds		
(b) Abacus Guart.Fd.Mar.'94	$	10.17
(r) Actigrossance	$	486.22
(d) Actifinance Intl	$	841.52
(w) Actigestion	FF	1126.98
(w) Activest Intl	$	22.36
(d) Amvabel	FL	94.40
(w) Aquila International Fund	$	255.38
(b) Ariane	$	3,448.36
(m) Atlantic Fund	$	100.84
(d) Atlas Fund	SF	121.83
(r) Australia Fund	$	14.41
(d) Bahamas Superfund	$	956.00
(b) Bleo Monod Bond Fund	$	188.22
(d) Berg Norden Sicav	$	150.82
(d) Berg Trust Sicav	$	100.87
(w) Bergen Int'l Fund.	$	11.39
(d) Bever Beleggingen++	$	25.50
(m) Bonar Currency & Int.	$	87.20
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr.	SF	118.10
(m) J Capel guaranteed Fund	$	9.84
(w) CMI Investment Fund	$	1261.00
(d) Cash Gestion	FF	9515.61
(d) CB German Index Fund	DM	117.84
(w) Citadel Bond Portofolio	SF	112.32
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$	33.68
(w) Columbia Securities.	FL	110.98
(m) Commod. Gtd. Fund/USA	$	8.10
(d) Conqueror Fund Ltd	$	99.74
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs	$	18.32
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs	$	59.74
(w) Cumber Intl N.V.	$	243.85
(w) Daiwa Japan Fund	Y	9192.00
(w) D.G.C.	$	180.02
(w) DIVERSIF. BOND FUND	$	93.67
(d) D-mark-Baer Bond Fd.	DM	1050.00*
(d) Dollar-Baer Bond Fd	$	1145.00*
(d) D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst.	$	23.18
(d) Dreyfus America Fund	$	16.75
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	$	62.52
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$	62.16
(w) Esprit Sicav	ECU	1180.88*
(w) Espirito Sto Inv M Sth Eur Fd.	$	10.54
(d) Europe Obligations	ECU	74.22
(w) Fairfield Int'l Ltd.	$	132.60
(w) Fairfield Strat. Ltd.	$	54.04
(w) First Eagle Fund	$	25,763.51
(w) F.I.T. Fund ff	FF	108.37
(d) Fonditalia	$	75.17
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF	198.85
(d) Forexfund Limited	$	9.20
(w) Formula Selection Fd.	SF	75.70
(d) Frankl-Trust Effekten Fd	DM	156.58
(d) Frankl-Trust Interzins	DM	42.21
(w) Future Div.Fund	$	26,480.00
(w) George V INV. BOND F.	$	17.76
(m) German Sel. Associates	DM	2146.11
(d) Green Line France	FF	677.49
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. N.V.	$	271.59
(w) Health 2000 Ltd	$	10.01
(w) Hestia Funds	$	148.04
(w) Horizon Fund	$	1863.56
(w) Ibex Holdings Ltd.	SF	180.87
(w) IFDC Japan Fund	YEN	46,393.00
(r) ILA-IGB	$	6.51
(r) ILA-IGS	$	9.97
(m) IncAmerica N.V.	$	14.42
(m) IncAsia N.V.	$	10.67
(w) Interecu Fund	ECU	1198.42
(w) Interface Fund Ltd.	$	148.40
(d) Interfund SA	$	38.00
(w) Intermarket Fund	$	393.88
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$	23.87
(w) Intersec SA	$	3477.34
(d) Investa DWS	DM	69.78
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$	14.80
(w) Ingremet	$	10.10
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fund SA	$	43.14
(m) Japan Selection Asses.	Y	9,827.00
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$	202.29
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$	309.08
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd.	$	243.80
(d) KML-II High Yield 19/07/89	$	921.47
(w) Korea Growth Trust	$	42.40*
(w) LACO International	$	7.44
(d) Liquibaer	$	1750.00
(m) London Portfolio G'td. I.	$	98.37
(m) London Portfolio G'td. II.	$	9.92
(w) Luxfund	$	102.38
(m) Lynx Sel.Holdings	SF	126.93
(w) ML Morgens Lv Hi Yld.Inv.NV	$	10.66
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fd.	$	39.58
(d) NCA FUND	$	11.10
(w) Nippon Fund	$	109.00
(m) NMT Asian Sel. Portfolio	$	177.12
(m) NMT Nostec Portfolio s/s.	$	105.85
(d) NM Inc. & Growth Fund	$	15.84
(d) Nomura-Cap Int Eq Fd	$	13.88
(d) Nordmix	Lit	11134.00
(m) NSP F.I.T.	$	272.50
(m) Oppenheimer U.S.Arb.	$	133.67
(m) Overlook Performance	$	1197.06
(d) Pacific Nies Fund	$	10.02
(d) PAM Futures Trod.	$	939.71
(w) Pascorri Inc.	$	124.83
(w) Prosp. I.H.Inc.P.F.07/07/88	$	9.46
(w) Protected Perfor. Fund	$	0.71
(w) Quantum Fund N.V.	$	13730.63
(w) Rep.(Guernsey) Dol.Inc.ld	$	9.71*
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF	339.40
(d) Sanyo Kle.Spain Fd	$	10.90
(d) Sarakreek Holding n.v.+++	$	30.50
(d) SCI/Tech. SA Luxembourg	$	18.39
(w) Spectrafund Ltd.	$	16.62x
(w) SP International S.A.	$	4840.45
(d) Strat Int'l Gold Fund S.A.	$	6.64
(w) Sussex Silverman	$	1001.00
(w) Techno Growth Fund	SF	66.19
(d) Templeton Glob Inc.	$	10.06*
(w) The Petrus Fund Ltd.	$	1.053
(m) TIIC(O.T.C) Jap.fd Sicav	$	9.25
(w) Transpacific Fund	Y	25363.00
(w) Trans Europe Fund	FL	74.98
(w) Tudor B.V.I Futures.LTD	$	3986.76
(d) Turquoise Fund	$	210.12
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.CLA	$	3635.99
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.CLB	$	1903.16
(m) Tweedy,Browne (U.K.) n.v.	$	1397.59
(d) Unico Inv.Fund	DM	76.91
(d) Unico Equity.Fund	DM	64.32
(d) Uni Bond Fund	ECU	1517.29
(r) Uni Capital Fund	$	1663.48
(d) Univers Bonds	DM	132.22
(w) Vanderbilt Assets	$	17.44
(d) Vesper Flux	FF	1,001.83
(d) Vesper Tr 'A'	FF	
(d) Vesper Tr 'B'	FF	
(d) Vesper Tr 'C'	FF	
(d) Vesper Tr 'D'	FF	
(d) Victoria Fund	$	23,000.00
(w) Willerbond Capital	$	14.18
(d) World Fund S.A.	$	11.54
(d) World Balanced Fund S.A.	$	11.48
(m) Zweig Int'l Ltd	$	87,553.00

A$ - Australian Dollars; BF - Belgium Francs; C$ - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; Lit - Italian Lira; LF - Luxembourg Francs; p-pence; Ptas - Pesetas; SF - Swiss Francs; Y - Yen; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; -@ Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; e - Paris exchange; ++ - Amsterdam exchange; e - misquoted earlier; x - not registered with regulatory authority

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Ex-Owner to Buy Plant Seized by Philippines

Reuters

MANILA — A businessman who previously owned the only nickel refinery in the Philippines, before it was seized by state-owned banks, is going to buy it back with the help of a Chinese state-owned company, officials said.

Ramon Garcia, chief of the government's Asset Privatization Trust, said it would sign an accord to sell Nonoc Nickel Mining Refinery to a group led by Jesus Cabarrus. The sale would be the biggest in the Philippine program to return seized assets into private hands.

Among Mr. Cabarrus's partners in the acquisition is a real estate concern called Equimark-Non-Ferrous Development Corp. that is operated by a local firm in partnership with the Chinese state-owned Non-Ferrous Construction and Development Corp.

The Cabarrus group will either pay $325 million or take on the plant's debts.

Mr. Garcia said that the deal would be signed before the end of July. Mr. Cabarrus has not said who the other foreign financiers are and how they planned to divide ownership, but Mr. Garcia said the group agreed that the refinery should be 60 percent Filipino-owned.

Mr. Cabarrus owned the plant before Philippine National Bank and Development Bank of the Philippines foreclosed on it in 1984 after he failed to pay a maturing loan of 12 billion pesos ($570 million at current exchange rates).

The APT, which handles the sale of assets seized by the government from loan defaulters with state banks, twice sought bids for the plant during the first quarter of 1989.

But the APT failed to close a deal at that time. It later negotiated an agreement with Dalhold Nickel Management Pty. Ltd, which is controlled by Alan Bond of Australia. Dalhold's outright purchase price offer of $325 million was above the government's floor price for the plant of $300 million.

But a Philippine court, acting on a petition from Mr. Cabarrus, disqualified the Australian company under a law that requires a buying firm to be 60 percent owned by Filipinos.

Another APT official said it required the Cabarrus group to either pay a minimum downpayment of $70 million, with the rest to be paid in six years, or opt to assume all the refinery's debts. The official did not cite the debt figures.

The Nonoc refinery complex is located on southern Mindanao island and includes ore-crushing equipment, a power generator and port facilities.

Cautious Indonesia Looks At Limited Privatization

Agence France-Presse

JAKARTA — After two years of study, the Indonesian government is stepping lightly into industrial privatization, saying Thursday that it may sell equity interests in state-run companies to raise capital but would retain control of the firms.

The Finance Ministry has begun talks with all of the country's 213 state firms to seek ways to improve their efficiency and productivity, said Bacelius Ruru, chief spokesman for the ministry.

Mr. Ruru said stakes in the companies could be sold either privately or through public stock offerings.

Full privatization would be considered only if a firm was considered "completely helpless," he said, adding that other alternatives included mergers, new joint ventures with private firms and total liquidation.

Mr. Ruru's statement ends nearly two years of speculation that some of the profit-making state enterprises would also be put up for sale under President Suharto's order that the government look into ways to improve efficiency.

The ministry had laid down criteria that would categorize state companies based on their financial performance of the last three years, Mr. Ruru said. Finance Minister Johannes Sumarlin said last month that one-third of the state firms were losing money.

■ Pakistan Studies Program

Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto is considering implementing a report issued by the World Bank and a British consultant that recommended loosening government control in Pakistan's seven top enterprises, according to reports cited Thursday by Agence France-Presse.

The seven state firms mentioned by the World Bank's International Finance Corp. and N.M. Rothschild include Pakistan International Airlines, Pakistan State Oil, National Refinery, Habib Bank, Muslim Commercial Bank and two projects of Sui Gas Co., according to the local English-language daily newspaper, The Muslim. The report did not say when the government would make up its mind on the proposal, but it quoted Miss Bhutto as saying that she wanted to see the sale of public assets under way by next May.

Strong Results Could Boost Ratings for Japanese Banks

Reuters

TOKYO — Some major Japanese banks could soon gain higher credit ratings as a result of their recent financial performances, according to many analysts.

Moody's Investors Service, Standard & Poor's Corp. and two private bank raters are beginning annual evaluations in Tokyo, and industry officials said the banks have weathered many of the problems that led to downgrades two years ago.

"Most major Japanese banks have faced down the challenges that confronted them a couple of years ago," said Roger Gough, an analyst at Baring Securities (Japan) Ltd.

Strong profit growth, favorable capital adequacy ratios and a possible improvement in exposure to debt in less developed countries are all likely to be viewed positively by the rating agencies, the analysts said.

Recent moves by some Japanese specialty rating agencies to raise Japanese bank ratings may set the trend, they added.

International raters usually make one trip a year to Tokyo in July and August to study recently released end-of-year results. Agency officials declined to say which banks they would visit.

Ratings have become increasingly important as Japanese banks attempt to raise more funds overseas. Unlike the domestic market, in which credit ratings are largely ignored, financing costs abroad can be about 20 basis points higher for a AA-rated bank than for a top AAA-rated one.

About one-third of Japanese bank funding now comes from abroad, but that share could increase to about half over the next year or so, bank analysts said. "Ratings go hand in hand with improved name recognition," said Simon Smithson, analyst at Kleinwort Benson International Inc. Japanese bankers said they would be happy to be upgraded by only one agency.

"Investors often only consider the higher of a split rating," said an official at Long Term Credit Bank of Japan Ltd.

Credit ratings are a measure of a firm's ability to repay debt and are used to decide how much risk premium should be attached to lent funds. Credit rating difficulties for Japanese banks began in June 1987, when a Moody's report entitled "Japan — A Financial System in Transition," was released, Japanese bankers said. According to the Moody's report, the risk exposure of the banks would increase as they were forced to expand because of financial-services deregulation in Japan.

Soon after the study, Moody's downgraded three banks one notch to Aa1 or Aa2 — Sanwa Bank Ltd., Mitsubishi Trust & Banking Corp. and the Bank of Tokyo Ltd. Long-Term Credit Bank was downgraded two notches to Aa2. Other banks have since been rated on the lower standards, analysts said.

Two specialty rating agencies, IBCA Bank Analysis Ltd. and Thomson Bank Watch Inc., also downgraded banks, officials said. Standard & Poor's, which had already rated many Japanese banks lower than Moody's, did not downgrade after the Moody's report, said Cecile Saavedra, managing director at its Tokyo office.

But now the picture appears to be improving, although bankers said progress is likely to be slow.

Thomson Bank Watch and IBCA have recently upgraded the banks they downgraded, the bankers said. And at least one major bank is preparing to petition the raters for an improvement this summer.

Moreover, net profits for the financial year ended March 31 at Sanwa Bank, Long Term Credit Bank and the Bank of Tokyo were all up between 28.3 percent and 38.9 percent against the previous year. New accounting standards at Mitsubishi Trust make a comparison difficult.

Japanese banks are also having little trouble meeting tough new international banking standards set by the Bank for International Settlements. Many have met BIS's 8 percent capital-adequacy ratio well ahead of the 1992 deadline. Three years ago they often had ratios of less than 3.5 percent.

Japanese banks have also turned away from low-margin corporate loans to lending to individuals and small companies, a business that grew about 20 percent last year, analysts said.

Japanese bank exposure to less developed country debt may also improve. Analysts said the Finance Ministry may soon allow banks to expand the amount of such debt they can write off and may also give tax breaks to encourage this.

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Thursday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vj — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xds — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

Dollar Loses Ground in Quiet New York Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar lost ground in quiet trading here Thursday as dealers digested comments from the Federal Reserve chairman on the climate for interest rates.

Currency dealers around the world monitored the report to Congress on U.S. monetary policy made by the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Alan Greenspan, but few came away with any clear indication of where interest rates might be headed.

Mr. Greenspan said current Fed policy is aimed at avoiding an "unnecessary and destructive recession," a signal that the central bank likely will continue to cautiously push down interest rates.

Earl Johnson, a vice president at Harris Trust & Savings Bank in Chicago, noted that Mr. Greenspan finished up his testimony by cautioning against assuming that a progressive easing of rates is under way.

"It doesn't tell you anything, does it?" he said. "The bottom line is not that big an impact. We didn't get any definitive clues. He's the consummate diplomat."

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Thu.	Wed.
Deutsche mark	1.9015	1.8990
Pound sterling	1.6270	1.6195
Japanese yen	141.35	141.90
Swiss franc	1.6405	1.6443
French franc	6.4575	6.4475

Source: Reuters

The U.S. currency closed down at 1.9048 Deutsche marks compared to Wednesday's close of 1.9135. It also was lower against the yen, at 141.295, after a close of 142.550 Wednesday.

The British pound advanced against the dollar to $1.6230 from Wednesday's $1.6095.

The dollar also fell against the Swiss franc, to 1.6465 from 1.6580, and dipped against the French franc to 6.4595 from 6.4895.

In London, the dollar ended mixed in flat trading, with late profit-taking bringing it down from the day's highs.

It drifted down from a strong opening against the mark to close at 1.9015 DM, slightly above Wednesday's closing price of 1.8990.

The U.S. currency was stagnant against the yen with the result of Sunday's Japanese parliamentary elections still pending. It ended down at 141.35 yen compared to Wednesday's 141.90.

The dollar peaked at 1.9182 DM on a bearish reaction to Mr. Greenspan's testimony, which initially was interpreted as a sign that U.S. interest rates would be trimmed.

The testimony "looked like a sign of easier money conditions and the dollar came off this morning's higher levels on that," said Peter Medlock, chief dealer at Société Générale. "After trading on technical factors this morning, the market's now looking at the longer trend."

Some dealers expressed surprise that the market got jitters on the basis of the Greenspan testimony, and these dealers tended to attribute the currency's erratic showing to the thin market.

"All the play recently has been on the weakness of the yen," Mr. Medlock said. "We've now had the first signs this trend is running out of steam. People are realizing they might have got themselves short."

Several dealers said they thought the yen could stabilize around its current levels.

Dealers said British money-supply figures that came out earlier Thursday were seen as neutral and offered few clues on economic direction.

They said the pound's strength was due to a few big speculative orders in a thin market.

Sterling strengthened to $1.6270, up slightly from Wednesday's $1.6195.

In other currencies, the dollar fell marginally against the Swiss franc, to 1.6405 francs from 1.6443, and rose against the French franc to 6.4575, from 6.4475.

(Reuters, UPI)

GREENSPAN: *Fed Chief Projects Slowing Growth*

(Continued from page 1)

concurrently progressing toward our longer-run goal of a stable price level," he declared.

Despite the expectation of slow growth held by most top Fed policymakers — growth so slow they believe it will push the civilian unemployment rate to about 5.5 percent late this year and to 6 percent in late 1990 — most top Fed policymakers believe consumer prices will still rise 4.5 percent to 5 percent next year, Mr. Greenspan said.

Earlier this week, the Bush administration revised its official forecast to show the U.S. economy growing at a 2 percent annual rate, or slightly more, for the rest of this year, and 2.6 percent next year. Consumer price inflation will run at about a 4 percent rate over the next year and a half, according to the forecast.

On Thursday, the Congressional Budget Office released a new forecast that was very similar to that of the Fed officials.

Mr. Greenspan acknowledged that the administration's forecast was more optimistic than that of the Fed officials, but he said those differences did not mean there was disagreement over the proper course for monetary policy.

Mr. Greenspan said the Fed recognized that "a degree of slack in labor and product markets will ease the inflationary pressures that have built up."

If the Fed were to try to stimulate the economy by "flooding" it with cash or by trying to squeeze harder to bring inflation down quickly, the attempt would likely backfire, Mr. Greenspan warned.

"If you try to rush it, on either side, you will probably dislodge the economy from its path," he said.

The Fed does not make a single official forecast. Instead, each of the members of its top policymaking group, the Federal Open Market Committee, makes individual forecasts. The highest and lowest predictions for current dollar gross national product, real GNP and inflation are reported, as is the so-called central tendency of the forecasts.

Most of the Federal Open Market Committee's members expect real GNP to be up between 2 percent and 2.5 percent this year. Since growth in the first half was faster than that, their predictions indicate slower growth in the second half.

VW: *Firm Seeks $1 Billion Credit*

(Continued from page 1)

signaled a new, more aggressive approach to managing money by West German corporate treasurers, along the lines practised in the United States and Japan.

"I don't know whether this is an indication of a change in German treasurers' approach to money or interest management; I would have my doubts," said one senior Frankfurt banker. "I would regard this as a move by VW and wouldn't expect other companies to follow."

Mr. Reisch said the reorganization of the company's treasury department is aimed at "maximizing efficiency" as well as "innovating." The innovations include broadening share ownership through wider listings on foreign stock exchanges, trading of shares in the U.S. market through American depositary receipts, and installing "a state-of-the-art" electronic data-processing system.

He said that with the $1 billion credit facility, Volkswagen would have the ability to invest in higher-yielding, longer-dated instruments without having to worry whether the cash could be immediately realized in an emergency. Thus, instead of placing its cash on deposit with banks, the company could invest some of it in three-year government bonds.

The terms on the credit line are regarded by bankers as aggressive, given the size and relatively long maturity. VW will pay banks 8 basis points, or 0.08 percent, for standing ready to provide the funds. The charge to draw on the facility is 18¾ basis points over the London interbank offered rate. This margin rises to 25 basis points if more than half the total amount is drawn.

In addition to thin terms, the seven-year maturity is about two years longer than is currently in vogue.

Nevertheless, bankers in London said J.P. Morgan would have no trouble syndicating the facility, given the dearth of high-quality names tapping the market and the total absence of high-quality West German corporate borrowers from the market — thanks to their strong cash flow and intimate links with domestic banks.

Head of CBOT Defends Order For Soy Market

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the Chicago Board of Trade said that an emergency order to traders last week to cover short soybean positions was needed to preserve market integrity, and that the exchange would not hesitate to do it again.

"It took courage to take this action because we knew we would be criticized by some," Karsten Mahlmann said in written testimony prepared for a House agriculture subcommittee. "But we acted, nevertheless, because of our commitment to preserving market integrity and because strong self-regulatory medicine was needed."

The Board of Trade on July 11 ordered holders of large short positions in soybean futures to begin buying in those positions in a move that Mr. Mahlmann said removed a threat to the orderly expiration of the July contract. That contract expired Thursday, closing down 39 cents at $6.8850 per bushel.

"As this recent episode shows, the Board of Trade will not hesitate to take decisive action when needed to maintain investor confidence," he said.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, July 20

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN Bank	45	44.70
ACF Holding	58.50	58.40
Aegon	104.20	103.40
Ahold	125	125
Akzo	142.80	141.20
AMEV	54.60	54
A'Dam Rubber	7.30	7.50
Amro Bank	88.70	88.70
Bols	148.70	146.50
Buhrmann Tett	66.50	67
BVG	27	26
Center Parcs	68	67.50
CSM	70.50	70.20
DAF	53.90	54.30
DSM	127.50	127
Elsevier	76.20	75
Fokker	46.40	46.30
Gist-Brocades	33	32.60
Heineken	130.70	130
Hoogovens	115.50	115.20
Hunter Douglas	117.50	117.30
IHC Caland	31.50	31.50
Inter Mueller	100.70	100
KLM	51.50	51
KNP	57	56.40
Nat Neder	65.70	65.30
Nedlloyd	454.50	451.70
NMB Bank	263.50	261.80
Oce Grinten	306	308
Pakhoed	140	140.50
Philips	40.60	40.20
Robeco	108.20	107.10
Rodamco	158.80	158.40
Rolinco	106.70	105.10
Rorento	62.10	62
Royal Dutch	144	143
Unilever	150.30	149.70
Van Ommeren	47.10	46.50
VMF Stork	37.50	37
VNU	102	100.10
Wessanen	91.80	91.80
Wolters/Kluwer	49.40	49.30

ANP-CBS Gen'l Index : 191.20
Previous : 190.10

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	6400	6380
Bekaert	13975	14000
Cockerill	373	376
Cobepa	5910	5910
Delhaize	5850	5850
EBES	4320	4320
GB-Inno-BM	1370	1366
GBL	4255	4290
Gevaert	8350	8390
Hoboken	17450	17450
Intercom	3515	3520
Kredietbank	4270	4260
Petrofina	12425	12400
Royal Belge	5690	5670
Soc Gen Banque	6210	6200
Sofina	12475	12300
Solvay	13700	13600
Tractebel	9640	9530
UCB	11775	11850
Unerg Ps	2530	2530

Current Stock Index : 6060.12
Previous : 6044.15

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	202.50	201.30
Allianz Hldg	2170	2178
Altana Ind	430	426
Aska Dt. Kfhs	879.50	872
BASF	295.30	294.90
Bayer	297.80	296
Bay. Hypo bank	429	430
Bay Vereinsbank	418.50	429
BBC	450	448
BHF	479	484.50
BMW	607	602
Commerzbank	281.40	279
Continental	325.70	321.20
Daimler-Benz	741	728
Degussa	468.50	449
Dt Babcock	306	306
Deutsche Bank	649	650.50
Dresdner Bank	352.70	355.50
Feldmuehle	374	382.50
Harpener	450	444
Henkel	520	512
Hochtief	755	764
Hoechst	299.50	296.50
Hoesch	234.50	235.30
Holzmann	910	910
Horten	288	283.50
Hussel	671	668
Ind Wka Karls	303	300.20
Kali Salz	212.30	214.50
Karstadt	624.50	612.80
Kaufhof	531.80	523
KHD Kloeckner	184.50	184.50
Kloeckner Werke	160.50	158.50
Krupp Stahl	213	212
Linde	751	751
Lufthansa	173	176.50
MAN AG	329.80	325
Mannesmann	234.50	235
Metallgesell	464	459.50
Muench Rueck	2600	2590
Nixdorf	342	347.50
PKI	530	530.10
Porsche	768	770
Preussag	305	298.80
PWA Papier	298.50	298.90
RWE	330.50	330
Rheinmetall	400	392
Schering	674.50	672.50
SEL	325.50	322
Siemens	610	599
Thyssen AG	225	226
Varta	373	368
Veba	334	331.50
VEW	214.30	214.50
Viag	354	350.20
Volkswagen	430	427.70
Wella Vz	594	590

Commerzbank Index : 1894.40
Previous : 1882.70
FAZ Index : 635.11
Previous : 631.70

Helsinki

	Close	Prev.
Amer A	144	146
Enso-Gutzeit	33	34
KOP	60	60
Kymmene	115	114
Nokia	113	113
Pohjola	270	270
Stockmann	256	255
Utd Paper	117	117
Wartsila	371	360

Unitas Index : 778.40
Previous : 777.50

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	15	15
Cathay Pacific	8.55	8.50
Cavendish Int'l	3	3
Cheung Kong	8.05	8.15
China Light Pwr	12.20	12.20
Dairy Farm Int'l	6.90	7.05
Hang Lung Dev	4.35	4.40
Hang Seng Bank	21.10	21
Henderson Land	4.47	4.47
HK Air Eng.	19.30	19.40
HK China Gas	17.50	17.30
HK Electric Hdgs	7.50	7.55
HK Land Hold.	8.05	8.10
HK Realty Trust	4.95	4.95
HK Shang Bank	5.60	5.60
HK Shai Htls	4.97	4.85
HK Telecomm	4.90	4.90
HK Ferry	4.62	4.65
Hutch Whampoa	8.40	8.35
Hysan Dev	1.32	1.29
Jardine Math.	19.70	19.80
Jardin Strat Hdg	11.50	11.40
Kowloon Motor	7.40	7.50
Mandarin Orient	4.47	4.62
Miramar Hotel	5.90	5.90
New World Dev	9.35	9.25
SHK Props	9.55	9.70
Stelux	2.12	2.15
Swire Pac A	15.80	16
Tai Cheung Prps	4.05	4.07
TVE	1	1.02
Wharf Hold.	8.35	8.40
Wing On Co	5.90	5.95
Winsor Ind.	8.45	8.50
World Int'l Hdgs	3.67	3.67

Hang Seng Index : 2543.88
Previous : 2547.10

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	1875	1875
Altech	8000	8000
Anglo Amer Corp	9625	9700
Barlows	4250	4225
Blyvoor	1100	1100
Buffels	4700	4800
GFSA	8400	9000
Harmony	1975	2025
Highveld Steel	1965	1975
Kloof	3600	3675
Nedbank Grp Ltd	860	850
Rusplat	6285	6350
SA Brews	2500	2500
St Helena	3000	3000
Sasol	1360	1365
Welkom	2150	2175
Western Deep	13600	13800

Composite Stock Index : 2473
Previous : 2491

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Lyons	505	510
Am Gold	41.87	41.87
Anglo Amer Corp	14.10	14.40
Assoc Brit Foods	387	392
Asda-MFI Gp	193	193
Barclays Plc	482	482
Bass	10.47	10.45
B.A.T.	869	869
Beecham Grp	638	632
Blue Circle	560	560
Boc Group	478	478
Boots	286	286
Bowater Ind.	473	473
British Aerospace	734	738
British Airs. Auth	355	355
British Airways	385	389
British Gas	193	193
British Petroleum	309	308
British Telecom	284	288
BTR	378	378
Burmah Oil	590	590
Cable Wireless	485	482
Cadbury Schwep	357	357
Charter Cons.	360	363
Commerc. Union	384	384
Cons Gold Fields	14.75	14.75
Cookson Group	331	331
Courtaulds	367	367
Dalgety	349	349
De Beers	14.37	14.37
Dixons	141	141
Driefontein	10.25	10.37
Fisons	379	375
Freegold $	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galway	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Accid Fire L	[illegible]	10.65
Genl Electric C	[illegible]	[illegible]
GKN	401	403
Glaxo	12.58	11.58
Grd Metropol Plc	585	583
Great Univ Stores	16	16
Guard Rvl Exch	225	226
Guinness Plc	334	334
Hanson Tr Plc	223	225
Hawker Siddeley	780	784
ICI Plc Stk Uts	12.40	12.71
Jaguar Plc	413	418
Kingfisher	288	288
Land Sec Plc	594	598
Legal Gen Gp	349	348
Lloyds Bank Plc	342	347
Lonrho Plc	381	383
Lucas Ind Plc	652	645
Marks Spencer	184	186
Maxwell Comm	180	177
MB Group New	195	195
Midland Bk Plc	388	386
Natl Westm Bank	316	327
Pearson Grp	738	752
P and O	749	755
Pilkington	242	242
Plessey	190	190
Prudential Corp	431	423
Racal Electronics	46.52	46.38
Randfontein	965	962
Rank Org	424	429
Reed Int'l	788	777
Reuters	196	196
Rolls Royce	41.43	41.75
Royal Dutch	536	536
RTZ Corp	375	375
Saatchi	362	362
Sainsbury	138	135
Sears Holds	435	434
Shell	383	384
STC Plc	282	282
Std Chart Bank	158	149
Storehouse	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun Alliance Ins	377	380
Tate and Lyle	285	285
Tesco	2	208
Thorn Emi	792	784
T.I. Group	474	481
Trafalgar House	372	371
Trusthse Forte	353	343
Ultramar	338	329
Unilever	643	648
Unit Biscuits	399	407
Vickers	226	232
War Loan 3½%	31 5/32	31 5/32
Wellcome	451	455

F.T. 30 Index : 1901.40
Previous : 1903.20
F.T.S.E. 100 Index : 2292.30
Previous : 2292.50

Madrid

	Close	Prev.
Bco. Bilbao/Viz.	1030	1030
Bco. Central	998	990
Bco. Santander	830	830
Banesto	1075	1075
CEPSA	491	488
Dragados	615	610
Expl. Rio Tinto	N.Q.	—
Hidroelec. Esp.	437	434
Iberduero	116.62	115.75
Telefonica	194.50	190.62

General Index : 302.50
Previous : 301.38

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	5248	5249
Bastogi	412	414
Ciga hotels	4680	4680
CIR	6345	6290
Cred Ital	2685	2640
Eridania	7140	7010
Ferruzzi Fin.	3365	3342
Ferruzzi Agr.	2575	2560
Fiat SPA	11390	11300
Generali	45400	45300
IFI	23150	22600
Italcem	1253a	1240a
Italgas	2380	2378
Italmobiliare	1850a	1840a
Mediobca	25410	25650
Montedison	2488	2445
NBA	1735	1879
Olivetti	9400	9370
Pirelli	3900	3750
RAS	30730	31000
Rinascente	6133	6140
Saipem	2601	2690
SIP	3310	3268
SME	3290	3300
Snia	3210	3235
Standa	24520	24430
Stet	4490	4481
Toro Assi Risp	22795	22800

a: x100.
MIB Index: 1148
Previous : 1144

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Accor	738	735
Air Liquide	616	615
Alsthom Atl.	N.A.	—
Av Dassault	675	685
Bancaire	592	590
BIC	735	748
Bongrain	3080	2980
Bouygues	730	715
BSN-GD	725	717
Carrefour	3062	3084
Cerus	437.50	440.50
C.G.E.	450	445
Chargeurs	1164	1163
Club Med	634	632
Dumez	1081	1047
Elf-Aquitaine	506	507
Europe 1	765	760
Gen. Eaux	2000	1986
Hachette	418.40	412
Havas	1010	998
Imetal	346	351
Lafarge Coppee	1647	1640
Legrand	4010	4000
Oreal (L')	4324	4300
L.V.M.H.	4119	4119
Matra	352.50	352.20
Merlin Gerin	4420	4450
Michelin	180	180.30
Moulinex	144.70	143.20
Occidentale	875	879
Paribas	499	501
Pernod-Ricard	1423	1427
Perrier	1580	1577
Peugeot	1820	1800
Printemps (Au)	710	708
Radiotechnique	570	565
Raff. St. Louis	1325	1349
Redoute (La)	3320	3310
Roussel Uclaf	1918	1895
Saint Gobain	659	659
Sanofi	930	906
Skis Rossignol	1211	1200
Societ. Generale	517	510
Suez	348.50	349.50
Telemecanique	3600	3636
Thomson-CSF	215	215
Total	505	506
Valeo	814	814

Bourse trend index : + 0.40%
Previous : + 0.87%

Sao Paulo

July 19

	Close	Prev.
Banco do Brasil	0.80	0.80
Bradesco	0.17	0.17
Brahma	0.03	0.03
Paranapanema	0.08	0.08
Petrobras	2.35	2.39
Varig	0.44	0.43

Bovespa Index: 11338
Previous : 11894

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	5.35	5.35
City Dev.	4.90	4.90
DBS	10.90	10.90
Fraser Neave	10.40	10.50
Genting	6.25	6.15
Harrisons Plant	1.89	1.87
How Par	3.34	2.30
Hume	3.12	3.14
Inchcape	6.35	6.45
Keppel	4.96	5.10
KL Kepong	3.30	3.28
Lum Chang	1.35	1.35
Malayan Banking	7.10	7.20
OCBC	10.50	10.60
OUB	4.44	4.40
OUE	8.35	8.40
Sembawang	4.80	4.84
Shangri-la	8.30	8.35
Sime Darby	3.30	3.28
SIA	14.30	14
S'pore Land	13.90	13.70
S'pore Press	8.55	8.50
Sing Steamship	3.82	3.80
Straits Trading	4.08	4.08
UOB	5.80	5.90
United Overseas	2.60	2.62

Straits Times Ind. : 1345.29
Previous : 1369.82

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	255	255
Alfa Laval	705	710
Asea	610	605
Astra -A	337	337
Atlas Copco	400	400
Electrolux B	347	345
Ericsson	385	381
Esselte-A	245	240
Handelsbanken	186	185
Pharmacia-A	170	170
Norsk Hydro	166.50	168
Saab-Scania	255	254
Sandvik	353	350
SCA-A	145	143
S-E. Banken	107	108
Skandia Int-A	250	250
Skanska	134	135
SKF	160	160
Stora	425	425
Swedish Match B	160	160
Volvo	466	466

Affaersvaerlden : 1256.50
Previous : 1252.06

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ANZ	5.10	4.98
BHP	9.50	9.26
Boral	3.50	3.40
Bougainville	1.72	1.70
Coles Myer	8.46	8.35
Comalco	3.77	3.64
CRA	9.22	8.95
CSR	4.40	4.40
Dunlop	4.76	4.60
Elders IXL	2.99	2.96
ICI Australia	6.22	6.12
Magellan	1.85	1.85
MIM	2.21	2.11
Nat Aust Bank	6.20	6.06
News Corp	16.30	15.90
N Broken Hill	2.70	2.62
Poseidon	2.20	2.20
QCT Resources	1.47	1.42
Santos	3.92	3.85
Thomas Nation	3.44	3.32
Western Mining	5.64	5.64
Westpac Banking	5.12	5.06
Woodside	2.46	2.52

All Ordinaries Index : 1596.40
Previous : 1571.20

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai Electr	745	745
Asahi Chemical	1250	1210
Asahi Glass	2390	2340
Bank of Tokyo	1670	1650
Bridgestone	1650	1630
Canon	1410	1410
Casio	1410	1420
C.Itoh	1020	1030
Dai Nippon Print	2290	2280
Daiwa House	2270	2210
Daiwa Securities	2190	2220
Fanuc	6880	6580
Fuji Bank	3490	3490
Fuji Photo	4390	4240
Fujitsu	1650	1620
Hitachi	1590	1600
Hitachi Cable	1220	1210
Honda	2010	2000
Ito Yokado	4010	3990
Japan Air Lines	15900	15900
Kajima	2150	2130
Kansai Power	4460	4440
Kawasaki Steel	905	914
Kirin Brewery	1880	1880
Komatsu	1270	1280
Kubota	1210	1200
Kyocera	6520	6500
Matsu Elec Inds	2330	2330
Matsu Elec Wks	2140	2130
Mitsubishi Bk	3180	3200
Mitsubishi Kasei	1060	1050
Mitsubishi Elec	1170	1180
Mitsubishi Hev	1240	1250
Mitsubishi Corp	1500	1480
Mitsui and Co	1100	1080
Mitsukoshi	2260	2250
Mitsumi	1030	1030
NEC	1960	1960
NGK Insulators	1640	1660
Nikko Securities	1740	1720
Nippon Kogaku	1500	1520
Nippon Oil	1420	1420
Nippon Steel	844	857
Nippon Yusen	1030	1010
Nissan	1540	1530
Nomura Sec	3180	3170
NTT (Fr Suisse)	16991	16903
Olympus Optical	1490	1460
Pioneer	3900	3830
Ricoh	1280	1290
Sanyo Elec	891	888
Sharp	1470	1460
Shimazu	1590	1570
Shinetsu Chem	1860	1830
Sony	8000	7850
Sumitomo Bk	3350	3350
Sumitomo Chem	913	920
Sumi Marine	1390	1370
Sumitomo Metal	809	807
Taisei Corp	1620	1620
Taisho Marine	1400	1380
Takeda Chem	2360	2310
TDK	6110	5920
Teijin	945	928
Tokyo Marine	2030	2030
Tokyo Elec Pw	6020	6020
Toppan Printing	1950	1950
Toray Ind.	971	975
Toshiba	1370	1380
Toyota	2540	2540
Yamaichi Sec	1780	1740

Nikkei 225 : 33644
Previous : 33557
New Index : 2509
Previous : 2499

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	8225	8300
Alusuisse	1240	1240
Bank Leu	2960	2975
Brown Boveri	4390	4320
Ciba Geigy	4300	4175
Credit Suisse	2570	2570
Electrowatt	3060	3060
Fischer	1735	1735
Interdiscount	3230	3250
Jacob Suchard	6975	7000
Jelmoli	2575	2575
Landis Gyr	1125	1125
Moevenpick	5425	5300
Nestle	7770	7770
Oerlikon-B	1140	1135
Pargesa Hld	1760	1790
Roche Holding-B	18850	19150
Sandoz	2260	2280
Schindler	6200	6275
Sulzer	460	451
Surveillance	5400	5550
Swissair	1195	1200
SBC	358	357
Swiss Reinsur	1850	1835
Swiss Volksbank	1810	1790
Union Bank	3745	3695
Winterthur	4700	4640
Zurich Ins	2230	2195

S.B.C. Index : 661.10
Previous : 659.50

Toronto *July 20*

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
10845	Abti Prce	$16⅞	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
15650	Agnico E	$9⅞	9½	9½	
439833	Air Canada	$12⅞	12⅜	12⅛	+ ⅛
54434	Alt Energy	$18⅝	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
14100	Alta Nat	$18⅛	18	18	
147505	A Barick	$31⅞	31¼	31⅛	+ ⅛
3150	Atco I f	$10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
211775	BCE Inc	$41⅝	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
61437	BCED	274	274	274	
17033	BC Gas	$15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
15850	BP Canada	$17½	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅛
167600	BI Bk Nkl	245	232	240	— 5
662598	Bank N S	$18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
164500	Baton	$13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
48985	BCE Mobl	$32	31½	31½	— ⅛
7023	Bralorne	32	30	32	+ 2
77750	Bramalea	$35	34⅞	35	+ ⅛
32413	BC Phone	$17⅞	17½	17⅞	
1250	Brunswk	$11⅞	10⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
784012	CAE	$14	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
1000	CCL A	$11¼	11¼	11¼	
61480	CCL B f	$11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
8390	Cambior	$14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
52940	Campeau	$16⅝	16⅛	16¼	
8245	C Nor West	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
2425	C Packrs	$14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ¼
181833	CI Bk Com	$31⅞	30½	31⅛	+ ⅜
56500	CP Forest	$41½	41	41½	
658886	CP Ltd	$25¼	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
42483	CTire A f	$23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
8600	C Util B	$22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
67160	Cantor	$29¼	27⅝	28¼	+ ½
3722	Cara	$17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
500	Celanese 1 p	$28	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
17481	Cntrl Cap	$13⅞	13	13⅞	
45400	Cineplex	$13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	
2158	Comwest A	$13	12½	12	+ ⅛
90603	Corona A f	$8⅛	8	8	
350	Crownx	$12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
6360	Denison A p	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2270	Denison B f	$5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅛
28100	Dorian	$12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
85037	Dicknsn A f	$5⅝	5¼	5⅛	+ ⅛
100	Dicknsn B	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
37456	Dofasco	$25⅝	25½	25⅝	
62880	Du Pont A	$27	26⅞	27	
300	Dylex A f	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
9750	Equity Svr A	405	395	400	— 5
2000	FCA Intl	$9	9	9	— ¼
2655	FPI Ltd	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
213712	Fcnbrdge	$28	27½	27⅝	— ¼
5680	Fed Ind A	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
232750	Fed Pion	$16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
15800	F City Fin	$30½	30	30	— ½
136300	Fletf CCan A	$18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
5800	Flet C Inv	$21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
1100	Gibraltar	$9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
16300	Goldcorp f	405	400	400	
1163	Hayes D	$15	15	15	— ⅛
51700	Hees Intl	$30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
54087	Hemlo Gld	$15¼	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
34273	Hollingr I	$14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ¼
2164	H Bay Co	$33	32⅜	32⅜	— ¼
125516	Imasco L	$40⅝	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
5410	Interhome	$48⅞	48½	48½	— ⅛
11616	Ivaco A f	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
24050	Jannock	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
800	Kerr Add	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
154924	Labatt	$26⅝	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
2125	Loblaw Co	$14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
4780	Magna A f	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
3100	MDS H A	$24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
35351	Mclan H X	$14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
6847	Maritime f	$17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
6496	Mark Res	$9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
5640	Minnova	$18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
37829	Molson A f	$37⅝	37	37	— ½
5700	Molson B	$37½	37¼	37⅜	— ⅛
28480	Noranda F	$14¼	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
126538	Noranda f	$23⅛	22⅞	23	
3653	Norcen	$26⅞	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
477218	Nova Cor f	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
129450	Nowsco W	$14½	14¼	14⅜	
24000	Onex C f	$15½	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
17215	Oshawa A f	$28⅞	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
172537	PWA Corp	$17¼	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
300	Pamour	$6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
2534	PanCan P	$28	27¾	28	+ ⅛
316270	Placer Dm	$17¼	17½	17½	
47700	Poco Pete	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
20200	Rayrock f	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
26804	Renisonc	$19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
750	Rogers A	$147	145	145	
27275	Rogers B f	$118½	115	115½	— ⅞
2200	Roman	$12	11¾	12	+ ¼
3700	Rothman	$62½	62½	62½	
301633	Royal Bnk	$45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
42071	Ry Trco	$17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
48521	Sceptre R	$5	490	5	+ 5
15100	Scotts f	$19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
41696	Sears Can	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
3000	SHL Systm	$11	11	11	
58039	Shell Can	$45⅛	44¼	45	+ 1
9365	Sherritt	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
106610	Southam	$35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	— ¼
33680	Spar Aero f	$12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
32802	Stelco A	$22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
38450	TCC Bev	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
200	Teck Cor A	$22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
138736	Teck B f	$21	20⅝	20⅞	+ ¼
842035	ThomCor	$19⅝	19½	19⅝	
354770	Tor Dm Bk	$21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
4220	Torstar B f	$36¼	36½	36½	
640	Trms Mt	$16	16	16	
86011	TrnAlta U	$15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
162636	TrCan PL	$14½	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
13032	Trimac	480	445	475	
30448	Triton A	$22	21⅝	22	+ ⅜
5437	Trizec A f	$27¼	27	27	— ¼
209600	Turbo	78	76	77	+ 1
4080	Unicorp A f	$7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
700	Un Carbid	$23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
25389	U Enterise	$10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
1840	U Keno	360	250	350	— 15
53300	Westmin	$9⅝	9¼	9¼	
21560	Weston	$42⅝	42	42¼	+ ¼
8561	Woodwd A	$5	450	445	— 35
	Total sales	37,572,833 shares			

	Close	Previous
TSE 300 Index:	3,886.15	3,872.60

Montreal *July 20*

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
149503	Bank Mont	$33⅝	33¼	33½	
900	BombrdrA	$14⅝	14½	14½	
14057	BombrdrB	$14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
7700	CB Pak	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
24057	Cascades	$07⅛	07	07	
9796	DomTxtA	$16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
8635	Memotec	$10	09⅞	10	+ ⅛
409423	NatBk Cda	$15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	+ ¼
17465	Noverco	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
144295	Power Corp	$16	15⅝	15⅝	
7576	Provigo	$10⅝	10½	10½	
3990	SteinbrgA	$49¼	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅛

	Close	Previous
Industrials Index:	1,646.32	1,641.37

BIG CROSSWORD
IN THE IHT EVERY SATURDAY,
THE FAMED NEW YORK TIMES
SUNDAY CROSSWORD — ENOUGH
TO KEEP YOU BUSY ALL WEEK

Thursday's NASDAQ Prices

Prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.

This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
		A								
[illegible]										
		B-C								
[illegible]										
		D-E-F								
[illegible]										
		G-H-I								
[illegible]										
		J-K-L								
[illegible]										
		M-N								
[illegible]										
		O-P-Q								
[illegible]										
		R-S								
[illegible]										
		T-U-V								
[illegible]										
		W-X-Y-Z								
[illegible]										

SPORTS

Braves, Camped in Basement, Cause Fits for NL East Leaders

The Associated Press

No one expects the Atlanta Braves to make much of an impact in the National League West this year. The National League East, however, is another story.

The last-place Braves, no longer a factor in their own divisional race, have been giving the top teams in the NL East as much as they can handle these days.

That included a 3-2, 12-inning victory Wednesday night over the Expos in Montreal, giving the Braves two victories in their three-game series with the NL East leaders. Earlier, the Braves won two of four games from the New York Mets, another NL East contender.

"We understand that we can't take any team for granted," said Bryn Smith, the losing Expos pitcher. "But maybe it's a blessing in disguise, telling us that it's time to bear down."

Coupled with the Chicago Cubs' victory over Los Angeles, the Expos saw their first-place lead over the Cubs shaved to 2½ games.

Joey Hesketh, the Expos reliever, came in to retire the first two Atlanta batters in the 12th and then gave up a walk to Oddibe McDowell, who promptly stole second. Tommy Gregg drove him in with a single.

"We usually have some trouble in Montreal," the Braves manager, Russ Nixon, said. "This should pick the ball club up going into New York. It's a great start to a road trip."

Cubs 4, Dodgers 0: In Los Angeles, Mike Bielecki pitched a three-hitter and Damon Berryhill capped a three-run first inning with a suicide squeeze bunt.

Mets 8, Astros 2: In New York, David Cone pitched a four-hitter for his fourth straight victory and Darryl Strawberry hit his 20th home run to lead New York.

Glenn Davis hit two solo home runs, making him the first player in Houston history to get at least 20 home runs in five consecutive seasons.

Giants 7, Cardinals 5: In San Francisco, Greg Litton hit a pinch-hit, three-run home run in the fifth and Candy Maldonado drove in three runs as San Francisco extended its winning streak to five games.

The victory gave the Giants the best record in the majors at 57-37.

Phillies 9, Reds 4: In Cincinnati, Ricky Jordan had a career-high five hits and led a four-home-run barrage off Tom Browning as Philadelphia completed a series sweep of Cincinnati.

Padres 9, Pirates 1: In San Diego, Ed Whitson became the NL's second 13-game winner and third

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

in the major leagues as he pitched a three-hitter. Chris James hit a three-run home run, Luis Salazar had a two-run home run and Benito Santiago had a bases-loaded triple.

Indians 10, Twins 1: In an American League game in Minneapolis, Joe Carter had his fourth three-home-run game to tie Lou Gehrig's American League record. He has hit five home runs in his last six at-bats.

Carter hit two-run home runs in the first and third innings off Allan Anderson and, after walking in the fifth, hit an eighth-inning solo home run off German Gonzalez. He added a sacrifice fly in the ninth.

White Sox 11, Yankees 5: In Chicago, Ivan Calderon's double snapped a 5-5 tie in the seventh and Carlton Fisk hit his 329th home run, a three-run drive in the eighth, as the White Sox won their sixth straight.

The second game of the scheduled doubleheader was called after four innings with no score.

Brewers 7, Royals 1: In Kansas City, Missouri, Chris Bosio pitched a five-hitter and struck out eight as Milwaukee got 17 hits and snapped a six-game losing streak.

Robin Yount stretched his hitting streak to 10 games and set a Brewers record with his 17th consecutive stolen base, one of five steals by Milwaukee.

Red Sox 4, Rangers 0: In Arlington, Texas, Mike Boddicker won his fourth straight start, combining with Rob Murphy on a five-hitter. Texas's Charlie Hough allowed singles to five of the first seven batters he faced.

Mariners 7, Orioles 0: In Baltimore, Greg Briley hit two solo home runs and Scott Bradley had a three-run home run as Seattle snapped Baltimore's five-game winning streak.

Scot Morrissey/Reuters-UPI

Brewers' Paul Molitor foiling a throw to first by Frank White.

Gilbert to Davis Cup Rescue

Last-Minute U.S. Fill-In Will Play Against West Germany

By Bill Dwyre
Los Angeles Times Service

MUNICH — There is the impression in this city, where the United States will begin playing West Germany in a Davis Cup tennis semifinal Friday, that Brad Gilbert will enter the court directly from a phone booth, having just changed into a blue-and-red outfit with a big "S" on the chest.

Gilbert is a fine player, good enough to be ranked 15th in the world. But the reality is that this crusader might have a slightly faded cape when he takes to the fast carpet of Munich's Olympiahalle.

Gilbert, a last-second substitute for the injured John McEnroe, has the West Germans frightened because of his 3-1 record against Boris Becker, their star player. But Gilbert is the first to acknowledge that his days of heroic rescues may be numbered.

"Yes, it would be nice to come in here and be the reason we win," Gilbert said. "But I'm not thinking a lot about that."

Gilbert will open the semifinal against Carl-Uwe Steeb, with Andre Agassi playing the second singles match against Becker. On Saturday, Ken Flach and Robert Seguso are scheduled to play Becker and Eric Jelen in doubles. Steeb will then play Agassi, with Becker facing Gilbert, in the final two matches on Sunday.

"I was surprised when Tom Gorman picked me to play," Gilbert said. "I'm 28 now, and I thought my Davis Cup days were behind me. I haven't played Davis Cup in three years, and there are a lot of good young players coming up now in the U.S.

"This was just a situation where they needed me. Gorman doesn't want to put this much pressure — a Davis Cup semifinal match — on the younger players. And the two other guys he called couldn't do it, for whatever reasons. So here I am."

Gorman, the team captain, had called Michael Chang and Tim Mayotte before he reached Gilbert on Friday night at his home in Alameda, California. Chang and Mayotte allegedly felt too mentally and physically tired to jump in and compete effectively in such a pressure situation.

Gorman, who talked to each, has declined to elaborate.

"I don't even want to try and explain on their behalf," he said, "because I might not use the exact words they would and I might leave a wrong impression somewhere."

There has been an undercurrent of criticism that Gorman failed to anticipate, after McEnroe hurt his shoulder at Wimbledon, the need to have a Davis Cup replacement ready before last week.

Gorman responded, "Within two and a half hours after Mac was hurt, I was in touch with his trainer. At that time, the injury didn't appear to be serious, and, remember, he did go out and play Stefen Edberg in three hard sets the next day.

"It was just one of those injuries you can't tell about."

Three of the four members of the U.S. team have never lost a Davis Cup match. Agassi is 7-0, and the doubles team of Flach and Seguso is 10-0. Gilbert is 4-2, and has made all three of his previous Davis Cup appearances on the road.

West Germany's Becker is 24-2. His only losses have been to the same player, Sergio Casals of Spain, both in long, close matches.

Edberg Out of Singles

Stefan Edberg will play doubles but not singles in Sweden's Davis Cup semifinal against Yugoslavia this weekend after injuring his ankle in practice, Reuters reported.

Edberg has been replaced by Jonas Svensson, who was drawn to play the opening match on Friday against Goran Ivanisevic, a Yugoslov teenager, in Bastad, Sweden. In the second singles, Mats Wilander will meet Goran Prpic. Edberg will team with Anders Jarryd, a doubles specialist, against Ivanisevic and Prpic on Saturday before Sunday's reverse singles.

Yugoslavia's No. 1 player, Slobodan Zivojinovic, will not play at all because of an arm injury.

German Tennis System Cranks Out Good Players

Reuters

MUNICH — The triumph of Boris Becker and Steffi Graf at Wimbledon this year and their country's Davis Cup title last year pose the question: How can a traditionally small tennis nation such as West Germany suddenly become a tennis power?

Niki Pilic, the country's Davis Cup coach, has a simple answer: "It's all about being more professional.

When the Yugoslav-born Pilic became the coach in 1982, he quickly changed the attitude and planning in West German tennis.

"With money and a good coaching system, we have got people higher in the rankings," he said. "You can't manufacture one of the best players in the world, but you can produce a player who will be ranked 35th or 40th in the world."

His efforts have helped to produce such successful Davis Cup players as Carl-Uwe Steeb, ranked 23d in the world; Eric Jelen, ranked 49th; and Patrick Kuchnen, ranked 63d.

Under Pilic's guidance, the West German tennis federation initiated intensive training programs for about eight players in each of three different levels: A-level (the Davis Cup squad and full professionals), B-level (up-and-coming players) and C-level (youth players).

It spends about 250,000 Deutsche marks (about $130,000) each year trying to lift players from the important B-level into the world's top 100. Pilic also keeps an eye on young talent in the C-level to decide whom the federation will support with cash and coaching in the future.

Pilic admitted that good fortune has played a role. "It was luck that Becker and Graf came," he said. "It all came together at the right time, and their early success has attracted many youngsters to take up the game." The country has seen a 21 percent increase in the number of people playing tennis in the last four years.

"Our recent success is not just a flash in the pan," he said. "I am convinced West German tennis has a good future."

Donnie Moore Died, Haunted by a Pitch

By Michael Lev
New York Times Service

ANAHEIM, California — It was one pitch in one game during the course of a successful 13-year professional baseball career.

But some of Donnie Moore's friends and teammates say that ever since he threw that pitch, giving up a home run that cost the California Angels an important playoff game in 1986, Moore had been on a downward spiral.

According to those interviewed, the spiral was forged by marital problems, financial strains and the inevitable decline in athletic ability that comes with age.

Moore, 35, had been released by a minor-league baseball team when, on Tuesday afternoon, he argued with his wife in the kitchen of their suburban Anaheim home, pulled a pistol, shot her three times and then killed himself.

"I think insanity set in," said Dave Pinter, Moore's long-time agent. "He could not live with himself after Henderson hit the home run. He kept blaming himself."

Boston's Dave Henderson hit a two-run home run off Moore with two out in the ninth inning of Game 5 of the American League championship series to put the Red Sox ahead.

After the Angels tied the score, Moore gave up a sacrifice fly in the 11th inning that gave the Red Sox a 7-6 victory. Had the Angels won that game, they would have won the league title. Instead, Boston won the next two games to earn the 1986 World Series berth, against the Mets.

Although Pinter and several Angels insist that Moore blamed himself for the Angels' failure to make the World Series and never ceased to be haunted by it, he clearly had other serious problems.

For two seasons after the 1986 playoffs, Moore was plagued by injuries. In 1988, when his three-year, $3 million contract expired, the Angels released him.

Trying to prolong his career, Moore signed in March with the Kansas City Royals, who sent him to their minor-league affiliate in Omaha. On June 12, the Omaha Royals released him.

Soon after that, according to Pinter, Moore and his wife of 16 years, Tonya, separated. One of their neighbors, Betty Bailey, told The Associated Press that Tonya Moore had complained to her that her husband beat her.

Pinter also filed a grievance against Moore with the Major League Baseball Players Association, charging that Moore owed him $75,000 in commissions.

Randall Johnson, an attorney for the family, said that on Tuesday the Moores were discussing selling their house. Moore is from Lubbock, Texas, and has family there, and Pinter said he had been talking to the Houston Astros about a job for Moore, possibly with their minor-league affiliate. Pinter also said Moore intended to play winter baseball in Puerto Rico.

During the discussion about the house, an argument erupted, Johnson said, in front of the Moores' three children, Demetria, 17, Donnie, Jr., 10, and Ronnie, 7. He said that Moore then pulled the gun and shot his wife, and that his daughter then drove her to the hospital.

After that, Johnson said, Moore shot himself in the head in front of his sons.

Mrs. Moore was listed in serious but stable condition at Kaiser Permanente Hospital in Anaheim.

Three hours before the suicide, Pinter said, he talked to Moore and urged him to get psychological counseling, believing Moore was still tormented by that 1986 playoff game.

"After the game was over and we went to Boston, all the Angels had to do was win one out of two," Pinter said, stressing that it was not Moore's pitch alone that lost the series.

"But he kept telling me, 'We ain't gonna do it.' He felt he was the next Ralph Branca, the guy who's always been remembered for giving up the home run to Bobby Thomson to lose the '51 pennant."

BOOKS

THE CULTURE WE DESERVE

By Jacques Barzun. Edited by Arthur Krystal. 185 pages. $19.95. Wesleyan University Press, 10 Mt. Vernon Street, Middletown, Connecticut, 06457.

THE WAR AGAINST THE INTELLECT: Episodes in the Decline of Discourse

By Peter Shaw. 181 pages. $22.50; paperback, $10.95. University of Iowa Press, Graphic Services Building, Iowa City, Iowa, 52242.

EDUCATION'S GREAT AMNESIA: Reconsidering the Humanities From Petrarch to Freud

By Robert E. Proctor. 231 pages. $25. Indiana University Press. Tenth and Morton Streets, Bloomington, Indiana, 47405.

Reviewed by Michael Dirda

BOOKS, like marriages, are rewarding in direct proportion to the passion we put into them. A critic like Roland Barthes could get more out of a half-baked Balzac novel than most of us will get out of a lifetime studying "Madame Bovary." Better enthrallment to an adventure story than a bored skim through a masterpiece.

Still, for more than a hundred years humanists such as Matthew Arnold, Irving Babbitt, T.S. Eliot and Russell Kirk have called for a focused canon of works as a means of preserving or reestablishing a common culture. Each has spoken eloquently for the traditional, as do Jacques Barzun, Peter Shaw and Robert Proctor now, but all of them betray the desperation of men fighting for a lost cause.

Barzun's "The Culture We Deserve" is the most dispassionate of these three recent cultural critiques, though his tone betrays a magisterial sadness: He looks out on the world and sees only darkness. Fragmentation, the analytical method, overproduction, specialization and permissiveness have wrecked civilization.

His well-crafted essays — from various periodicals — elaborate these old-fashioned, rather familiar views. The cult of the analytical leads to sterility and narrowness; in its place Barzun exalts Pascal's esprit de finesse, or "intuitive understanding," which "seizes upon the character of the whole altogether, by inspection."

For Peter Shaw, though, the barbarians have already broken through the gates. "The War Against the Intellect" gathers a group of essays with a single theme: "Starting in the 1960s a change came over the rules of discourse whereby the marshaling of logic and evidence gradually lost its prestige. In its place right feeling and good intentions came to reign as the highest intellectual values and the most persuasive earnests of high seriousness."

Shaw stabs his sharpest and hardest at contemporary literary criticism, where he bewails "the erosion of certainty about what is true and right." Literary talk has become a "rarefied discourse that does not have to be tested against ordinary experience" and academic criticism "starts with the assumption that there are no such things as admirable human beings, unequivocally admirable acts, or truly pure motives for acts."

While Barzun analyzes today's shoddy civilization and Shaw traces his own discontents, Robert Proctor offers a prescription for "restoring" the humanities. His exciting, readable book calls for a return to a study of the classics — and of the Renaissance poets and scholars, like Petrarch, who rediscovered the classics. Did I say that Proctor teaches Italian?

Proctor advocates a program of classical languages in school, the study of Cicero and Petrarch (among others), and round-table discussions of the great knotty questions about man's place in the universe. To me, such a curriculum sounds wonderful and utopian. Still, I hope that my children learn some Latin and Greek.

Michael Dirda is a writer and editor for Book World of The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IT was no surprise that Poland won the European Open Championship, which ended Saturday in Turku, Finland. The Poles have captured two world titles in the last 11 years, and will now be among the favorites in the Bermuda Bowl contest in Perth, Australia, in September. Nor was it a surprise that France finished second overtaking Sweden in the final round of play. But it was astonishing that West Germany won the Women's Championship, for the Germans have never before won an international title. The steady Dutch team was second. The diagramed deal suggests that the Eastern Europeans were optimistic bidders. In a match between Poland and Czechoslovakia both North-South players reached seven spades. The Czech sequence, shown in the diagram, involved 'canape': A short suit bid before a long one. The winning play required South to ruff three clubs in his hand, a dummy reversal. The Czech declarer, A. Filip, faced the annoying lead of a diamond, removing an important entry from the dummy. He won with the king, cashed the club ace and ruffed a club. He used the remaining diamond entry to ruff another club and crossed to the heart king for the third and final ruff. A routine ruff with the nine would have made it impossible to reach the dummy to draw the third round of trumps. Instead, he ruffed with the spade king, cashed the spade ace and finessed the spade 10 hopefully. When this succeeded he drew the last trump with the queen. The even heart break now gave him 13 tricks. There was no profit for his team, however, for the Polish declarer achieved the same result after a less damaging lead.

NORTH
♠Q102
♡K63
◇AK7
♣A1054

WEST
♠J74
♡J85
◇654
♣QJ32

EAST
♠63
♡1092
◇QJ103
♣K876

SOUTH(D)
♠AK985
♡AQ74
◇982
♣3

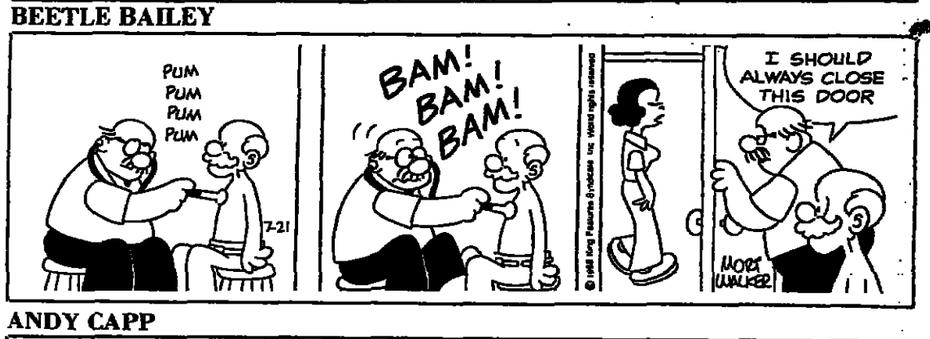
Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♡	Pass	2♣	Pass
2♠	Pass	3♠	Pass
4♡	Pass	4N.T.	Pass
6♠	Pass	7♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the diamond six.

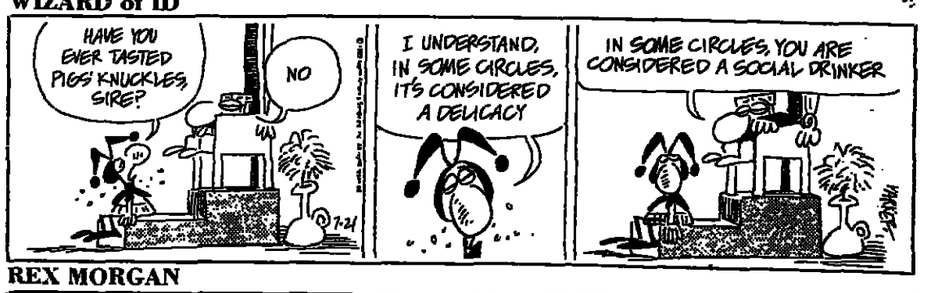
PEANUTS

BEETLE BAILEY



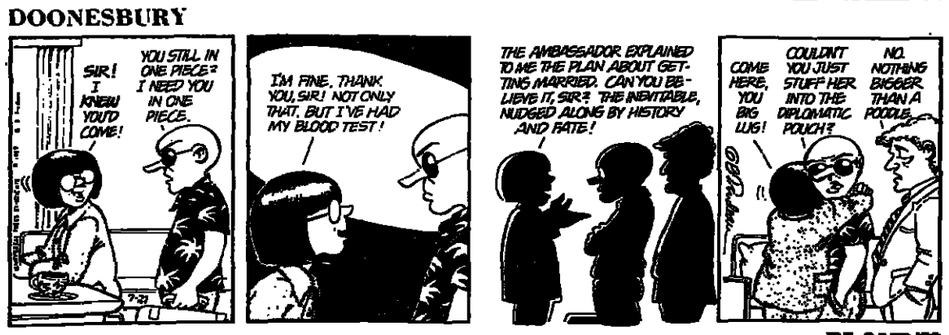
ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID



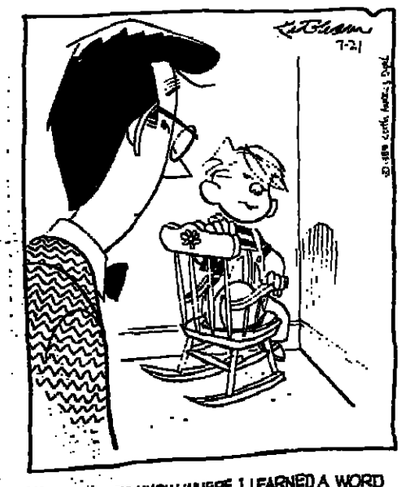
REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY



BLONDIE

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SLEBS

LEHEW

FLOAFY

TEESHE

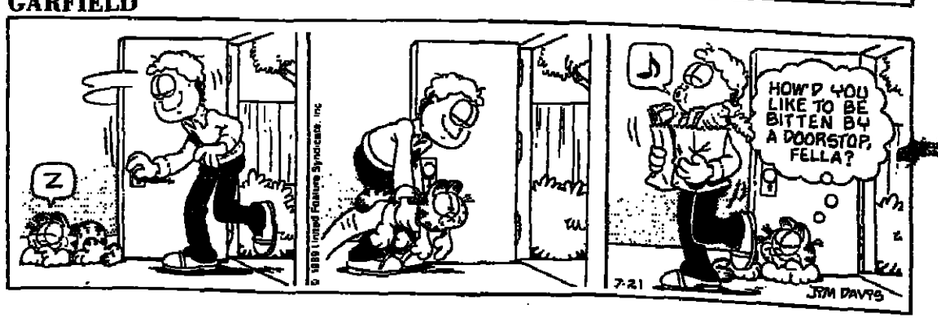
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: THEY "_____" _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: OUNCE ABHOR FELONY NAUSEA
Answer: He laughed up his sleeve because that's where this was—HIS FUNNY BONE

GARFIELD



SPORTS

Cheers for the Man They Love to Hate

By Samuel Abt
International Herald Tribune

VILLARD-DE-LANS, France — Laurent Fignon, the man they love to hate, regained much of the public's affection Thursday by easily winning a short Alpine stage and opening what appeared to be an insurmountable lead in the Tour de France.

The 28-year-old Frenchman who rides for the Super U team, surprised everybody by attacking three kilometers from the top of the last major climb on what was expected to be a quiet day.

Holding a 15-second lead over the Saint-Nizier peak, a first-category climb in steepness, length and difficulty, he poured on the coal. The lead was up to 35 seconds after the descent and at 50 seconds at the last ascent up to the resort of Villard-de-Lans.

Although a group of chasers managed to whittle away at the gap, Fignon had too much strength for the rest of the 140-man field and finished 24 seconds ahead.

That widened his lead over Greg LeMond, the American in second place overall, to 50 seconds. Pedro Delgado, the Spaniard who is seeking his second successive victory in the Tour, lost 33 seconds and is now 2 minutes, 28 seconds behind.

With only three daily stages to go before the world's greatest bicycle race ends Sunday in Paris, Fignon appears to have the Tour de France won.

LeMond finished sixth in the 91.5-kilometer (57-mile) race from Bourg d'Oisans past meadows brown with the stubble of fresh-cut hay and mountains hazy in the heat.

The American could only say, "I did my best," before he rolled back down the hill toward his ADR team's hotel. He seemed exhausted and disconsolate.

Not so Fignon, of course. He crossed the final line thrusting his arms upward twice before he punched at the air with his right fist. A few minutes later he awarded victory kisses to every woman on the winners' podium.

"The race isn't over yet," Fignon told a properly unbelieving audience. "I helped myself today by looking for an opportunity and making the most of it."

It was a rare lesson in charm from a man who has been heavily criticized by the press for his lack of cooperation during this three-week race.

Lionel Cironneau/The Associated Press

An apparently insurmountable lead for Laurent Fignon, a former winner of the Tour de France.

In addition to his yellow jersey, the symbol of overall leadership, he gained another yellow award a few days ago.

That was the Prix Citron, the Lemon Prize, which was announced when press photographers voted him the least courteous rider. It was not even close as Fignon took 35 of the 37 ballots. (Eric Vanderaerden, a Belgian with Panasonic, was runner up).

The public appears to be no more attracted to Fignon, regarding his coolness as arrogance.

"He concentrates so hard that he forgets about a lot of other things," said a former teammate, Jean-René Bernaudeau, Thursday morning.

Even his wife says, "He's unbearable when he's concentrating the way he's doing now."

Whatever the reason, on this day's stage, few signs on the side of the road encouraged him and the cheers at the finish sounded feeble.

That may all change now.

"Is the public for or against Fignon?" Bernard Hinault was asked before the race.

"Like always some are for him, some against — that's the French public," said Hinault, who won the Tour de France five times and was not always the people's choice either.

"But Fignon is a big surprise of this race," Hinault continued. "The last two days, Fignon hasn't been at his best and yet he attacked successfully at Alpe d'Huez." Fignon finished third in that stage Wednesday and took the overall leadership from LeMond.

That was something exceptional, Hinault concluded. "His will to win, is driving him."

Fignon would not disagree. After he won the Tour de France in 1984 he developed tendinitis on his left heel and needed surgery. He has not regained the victory podium consistently until this year, when he won the Milan-San Remo classic in the spring and the Giro d'Italia last month.

Discussing LeMond Thursday morning with an American reporter, Fignon said, "I know how much work you have to do to come back to the top level and I'm glad he's made it.

"I'm glad I've made it too."

As he also noted, when he won the Tour de France in 1983 and 1984, he took the yellow jersey at Alpe d'Huez.

"My lucky mountain," he remarked.

He was sitting in a VIP area before the race, signing autographs desultorily, and without looking at his fans.

When a woman asked him to smile for a photograph, Fignon said, "Smile, smile. I'm just as cute when I don't smile."

Then he went back to his reading, a French newspaper that recounted his performance Wednesday at Alpa d'Huez.

The headline said: "Fignon: The Heights of Glory." That will do for Friday's editions too.

Unknown Briton Leads Open by 2; U.S. Has Strong 1st-Day Showing

The Associated Press

TROON, Scotland — Wayne Stephens shocked the field and the fans on Thursday with a course-record-tying 66, 6 under par, for a two-shot lead after the first round of the British Open golf tournament.

Stephens, who has not come close to winning in 11 seasons on

BRITISH OPEN GOLF

and off the European Tour, did not make a bogey in his assault on the sandhills of Royal Troon.

The Englishman, 28, who has made seven tries at the tour qualifying school, has not finished better than 22d in any event this year and in 1988 was 169th among European money-winners. But in the round of his life, he broke an eight-way tie for the lead with a birdie putt of 12 feet (3.65 meters) on the 15th hole and went two in front of 155 of the world's finest players with an 18-foot birdie putt on the 17th.

In the early-evening haze, only a handful from a swarming gallery of 20,000 remained on the Ayrshire Coast links to see the leader's par-saving putt on the final hole. "A marvelous feeling," said Stephens, chain-smoking and seemingly close to shock. "I don't think it's sunk in yet."

His heroics, which tied the course record set by Sandy Lyle, Tom Purtzer and Bobby Clampett in 1982, left Lee Trevino and six others in a tie for second at 68.

Also at 4-under were José-Maria Olazabal and Miguel Martín of Spain, Eduardo Romero of Argentina, Wayne Grady of Australia and the Americans Paul Azinger and Fred Couples.

Stephens's late rush put him at the top of the standings but failed to overshadow the long-absent U.S. influence in the oldest of the world's golf tournaments.

American players — some of them more than a little miffed by pre-tournament predictions of doom — dominated the opening day of the event that has brought them nothing but frustration and embarrassment for five years. They held five of the first 15 places.

Tom Watson, seeking a record sixth British Open title, had an eagle-3 and birdied the last hole for a 69 that left him in a large group three strokes off the pace. The U.S. Open champion, Curtis Strange, and Tom Kite were tied with several others at 70.

That was easily in the title chase, and Kite was prompted to tweak the British press. "I'm loving it," he told reporters. "Isn't it great? And aren't you hating it?"

Earlier in the week, some of Britain's legal bookies posted 3-to-1 odds against any American's winning the title. The press pounced on that, all but dismissing U.S. chances. "You can write us off if you want," Kite said. "But you'll pay for it."

"We can still play," he said. "I'm not saying we'll win, but we'll have some strong scores. We had some strong scores today. Just as we'll have every day we play. Short of saying you guys insulted us, nobody likes to be written off. We're not ready to be written off."

But a couple of U.S. legends from other eras apparently wrote themselves out of it.

Jack Nicklaus, 49, three-putted his way to a 74 that put him far back. And Arnold Palmer, 59, who won the title on this course in 1962, struggled to an 82 in what could be be his final British Open. Asked if he'd be back again, Palmer replied, "I don't want to say right now."

Two of Britain's big three also had problems on the baked-out, brick-hard fairways. Sandy Lyle of Scotland had a triple-bogey on the final hole and shot 73. Ian Woosnam of Wales ballooned to 74.

The Masters champion, Nick Faldo of England, had 17 pars and a two-putt birdie 4 in a round of 71.

The defending champion, Seve Ballesteros of Spain, had to work hard to match par 72 on the course that yielded only six subpar rounds in the entire tournament in 1962 and gave up more than three dozen on Thursday.

And they were bunched in one of the tightest groups any major championship has seen.

Tied with Watson at 69 were the Australian Greg Norman, Philip Walton of Ireland, Brian Marchbank of Scotland, Mark James and Eric Cooper of England and the American Steve Pate.

Trevino, 49 and getting ready for the U.S. senior tour, one-putted the last five holes, three of them for birdies, as he played Troon's excruciating back nine in 33.

"I feel better about my game than I have in a long time," said Trevino, who won British Opens in 1971 and 1972 and scored his last victory in the 1984 PGA Championship.

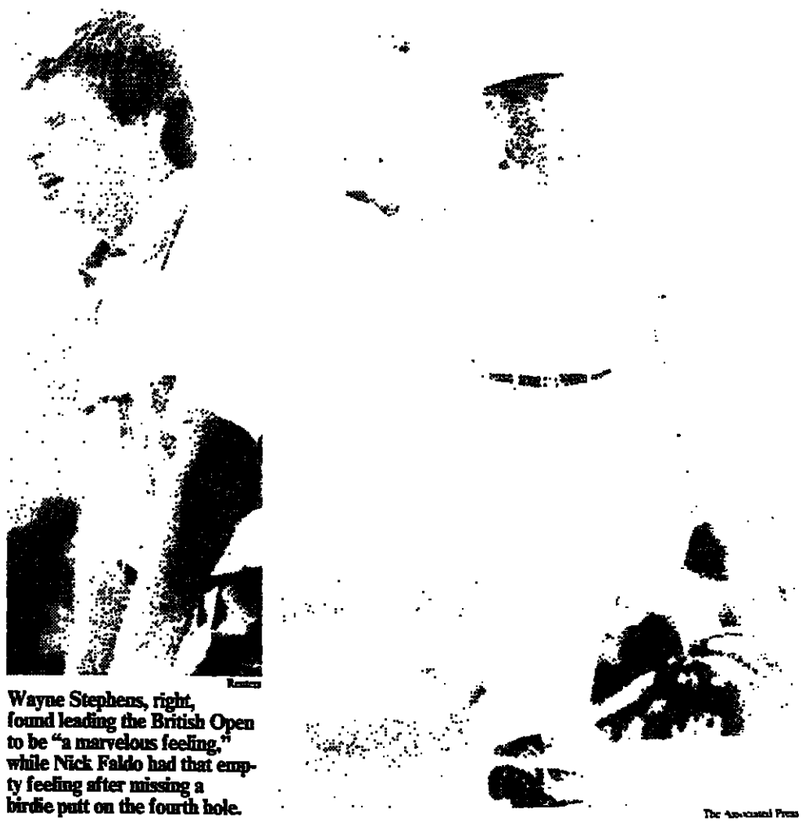
"This is different from Augusta and the Masters," he said, where he also held the first-round leader earlier this year. "I could hang on here. I can play the ball low. I can play the bump and run. I might shoot 80 tomorrow, but I think I can hang on in this one."

The long-hitting Couples birdied all the par-five holes in his run at the lead.

Azinger, who lost the 1987 British Open with bogeys on the last two holes, joined the leaders with birdies on three of the last five holes. "I'm just thinking about Sunday and the final round," he said. "All I want to do is have a number good enough on Sunday that I have a realistic chance to win it."

Kite, who lost the U.S. Open this year when he triple-bogeyed the fifth hole of the final round at Oak Hill in Rochester, New York, also made a triple bogey on Thursday.

He was the sole leader when his foot slipped on his drive from the 15th tee; the ball bounced out of bounds, leading to a 7 that dropped Kite into the tie for second. "You can't win a tournament on Thursday, but you can lose it," he said. "I didn't lose it. I'm still right there."



Reuters

Wayne Stephens, right, found leading the British Open to be "a marvelous feeling," while Nick Faldo had that empty feeling after missing a birdie putt on the fourth hole.

The Associated Press

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	53	39	.576	—
New York	46	47	.495	7½
Toronto	46	48	.489	8
Boston	44	46	.489	8
Cleveland	44	48	.478	9
Milwaukee	43	51	.457	11
Detroit	33	58	.363	19½

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	54	38	.587	—
Oakland	53	39	.585	—
Kansas City	53	41	.564	2
Texas	50	43	.538	4½
Seattle	46	47	.495	8½
Minnesota	45	49	.479	10
Chicago	38	56	.404	17

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	53	41	.564	—
Chicago	50	43	.538	2½
New York	49	43	.533	3
St. Louis	46	44	.511	5
Pittsburgh	38	52	.422	13
Philadelphia	37	54	.407	14½

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	57	37	.606	—
Houston	53	42	.558	4½
San Diego	47	48	.495	10½
Cincinnati	45	49	.479	12
Los Angeles	43	51	.457	14
Atlanta	40	54	.426	17

Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Seattle 131 000 101—7 13 0
Baltimore 000 000 000—0 7 1
Holman, Je.Reed (8), Comstock (8) and S.Bradley; Holton, Thurmond (3), M.Smith (7), Hickey (9) and Tettleton. W—Holman, 4-2. L—Holton, 4-4. HRs— Seattle, Briley 2 (7), S.Bradley (3).

New York 101 011 100— 5 10 0
Chicago 310 001 24x—11 14 0
First Game
Porter, Guetterman (6), Mahorcic (7) and Slaught; Hibbard, Hillegas (6), Thigpen (8) and Fisk. W—Hillegas, 5-9. L— Guetterman, 2-3. Sv—Thigpen (18). HRs— New York, Brooks (4). Chicago, Fisk (6).

Cleveland 222 001 012—10 11 1
Minnesota 000 000 010— 1 2 0
Farrell and Allanson; Anderson, St. Claire (4), Gonzalez (7), Wayne (9) and Harper. W—Farrell, 5-9. L—Anderson, 9-9. HRs—Cleveland, Carter 3 (19), Belle (1).

Milwaukee 102 100 021—7 17 0
Kansas City 000 000 010—1 5 1
Bosio and O'Brien; Leibrandt, Leach (5), Crawford (7), Farr (9) and Boone. W—Bosio, 10-6. L—Leibrandt, 10-6.

Boston 301 000 000—4 11 0
Texas 000 000 000—0 5 0
Boddicker, Murphy (7) and Carone; Housh, Mielke (5), Rogers (9) and Sundberg, Kreuter (6). W—Boddicker, 8-7. L—Housh, 5-11. Sv—Murphy (5). HR— Boston, Greenwell (12).
(Oakland at Detroit, ppd., rain)
(New York at Chicago, 2nd game, ppd., rain)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis 000 010 301—5 12 2
San Francisco 000 250 00x—7 7 1
Terry, DiPino (5), Quisenberry (6), Costello (7) and Pena; T.Wilson, Brantley (5), Lefferts (7) and Manwaring. W— Brantley, 6-8. L—Terry, 7-8. SV—Lefferts (16). HRs—St. Louis, Brunansky (12). San Francisco, Maldonado (6), Litton (2).

Atlanta 110 000 000 001—3 5 0
Montreal 001 000 100 000—2 7 1
Smoltz, Acker (8), Valdez (10), Eichhorn (10), Beaver (12) and Russell, Benedict (2); B.Smith, Z.Smith (8), Bielecki (10), Hesketh (12) and Fitzgerald. W— Eichhorn, 3-2. L—Hesketh, 5-3. Sv—Beaver (17). HR—Atlanta, D.Murphy (7).

Philadelphia 010 220 211—9 16 1
Cincinnati 002 000 020—4 7 0
Cook, Parrett (9) and Lake, Daulton (2); Browning, Sabo (7), Birtsas (8) and Oliver. W—Cook, 4-3. L—Browning, 8-8. HRs—Philadelphia, Thon (7), Ready (5), Jordon (5). V.Hayes (14). Cincinnati, Benzinger (9).

Houston 030 100 000—2 4 2
New York 000 200 03x—5 11 0
Clancy, Agosto (5), D.Smith (8) and Bissio; Cone and Sasser. W—Cone, 7-5. L—Clancy, 5-7. HRs—Houston, G.Davis 2 (20). New York, Strawberry (20).

Pittsburgh 000 000 100—1 3 1
San Diego 010 022 20x—7 10 1
Drabek, J.Robinson (8) and Ortiz; Whitson and Santiago. W—Whitson, 13-6. L—Drabek, 7-7. HRs—San Diego, Salazar (5), James (7).

Chicago 300 100 000—4 11 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000—0 3 1
Bielecki and Berryhill; Morgan, Crews (6), Wetteland (9) and Scioscia. W—Bielecki, 9-5. L—Morgan, 6-10.

GOLF

British Open

FIRST ROUND

Leading scores in the first round of the British Open Golf Championship on the par 36-36—72, 7,097-yard Royal Troon Golf Club course in Troon, Scotland (a-denotes amateur):

Lee Trevino	35-33—68
Fred Couples	34-34—68
Eduardo Romero	33-35—68
Wayne Grady	32-36—68
Paul Azinger	35-33—68
Miguel Martín	33-35—68
Jose Maria Olazabal	34-34—68
Mark James	34-35—69
Greg Norman	34-35—69
Steve Pate	33-36—69
Philip Walton	35-34—69
Brian Marchbank	36-33—69
Derrick Cooper	35-34—69
Tom Watson	33-36—69
Bob E. Smith	36-34—70
Curtis Strange	34-36—70
a-Russell Claydon	35-35—70
Tom Kite	31-39—70
Sam Torrance	34-36—70
Gene Sauers	30-40—70
Jumbo Ozaki	37-34—71
Jose Rivero	35-36—71
David Feherty	35-36—71
Nick Faldo	36-35—71
Luis Carbonetti	37-34—71
Mark McCumber	37-34—71
Peter Jacobsen	36-35—71
Mark Calcavecchia	37-34—71
Michael Harwood	33-38—71
Vijay Singh	34-37—71
Larry Mize	36-35—71
Tony Johnstone	35-36—71
Sandy Stephen	37-34—71
Bernhard Langer	35-36—71
Joe Ozaki	33-38—71
Davis Love III	34-36—72
Seve Ballesteros	36-36—72
Lanny Wadkins	34-38—72
Howard Clark	34-38—72
Martin Studds	37-35—72
Johnny Miller	35-37—72
Gary Koch	35-37—72
Mark O'Meara	36-36—72
Paul Affleck	34-38—72
Colin Gillies	36-36—72
Emlyn Aubrey	35-37—72
John Bland	36-36—72
a-Ernie Els	35-37—72
Paul Hoad	36-36—72
Ian Baker-Finch	34-38—72
Payne Stewart	38-35—73
Scott Simpson	37-36—73
Ben Crenshaw	35-38—73
Sandy Lyle	36-37—73
Brian Barnes	35-38—73
a-Gary Evans	36-37—73
Charlie Bolling	38-35—73
Neil Hansen	36-37—73
Philip Parkin	38-35—73
Paul Broadhurst	37-36—73
Ross McFarlane	37-36—73
Raymond Floyd	35-38—73
Andy Bean	36-37—73
Jodie Mudd	35-38—73
a-Andrew Hare	35-38—73
David Ray	37-36—73
Dan Pooley	36-37—73
Steve Jones	34-39—73
Larry Nelson	37-37—74
Nick Price	36-38—74
Ken Brown	39-35—74
David Graham	37-37—74
Mark Roe	38-36—74
Barry Lane	35-39—74
Peter Senior	36-38—74
Brett Ogle	39-35—74
Ian Woosnam	34-40—74
Stephen Hamill	37-37—74
Jack Nicklaus	38-36—74
Tom Watskopf	35-39—74
Anders Sorenson	36-38—74
Michael Allen	34-40—74
Keith Waters	34-40—74
Peter Baker	37-37—74
Brad Faxon	38-36—74
Richard Boxall	35-39—74
Paul Mayo	36-38—74
Peter Mitchell	34-40—74
a-Robert Karlsson	34-40—74
Jet Ozaki	37-37—74
Jeff Hawkes	38-36—74
Stephen Bennett	35-39—74
Babe Hiskey	36-38—74
Denis Durnian	38-36—74
Vicente Fernandez	38-37—75
Ken Green	41-34—75
David Frost	39-36—75
Eamonn Darcy	38-37—75
Mark McNulty	38-37—75
Chip Beck	39-36—75
Roger Chapman	37-38—75
Gordon Brand, Jr.	38-37—75
Wayne Henry	40-35—75
Stephen Field	35-40—75
Emmanuel Dussart	34-41—75
Mike Smith	38-38—76
Neal Briggs	37-39—76
Mark Mouland	39-37—76
David Williams	38-38—76
Mark Davis	37-39—76
Paul Kent	38-40—78
Jeff Sluman	41-37—78
Paul Carrigill	41-37—78
Des Smyth	41-37—78
Rodger Davis	40-38—78
Steen Tinning	40-38—78
Gordon J. Brand	38-40—78
David Llewellyn	39-39—78
Gordon Townhill	40-39—79
a-Gary Milne	41-38—79
Nobuo Serizawa	39-40—79
Daniel Lozano	40-39—79
Gary Player	41-38—79
a-Stephen Dodd	43-36—79
Philip Harrison	41-38—79
Tony Jacklin	39-41—80
David Russell	39-41—80
Peter Cowen	41-40—81
a-Eric Meeks	43-38—81
a-James Nean	38-43—81
Chris Moody	37-44—81
Arnold Palmer	40-42—82

CYCLING

Tour de France

16TH STAGE

(Bourg d'Oisans to Villard de Lans; 91.5-kilometers/57-miles)

1. Laurent Fignon, France, Super-U, 2 hours, 31 minutes, 28 seconds.
2. Steven Rooks, Netherlands, PDM, 24.
3. Gert-Jan Theunisse, Netherlands, PDM, 24.
4. Marino Lejaretta, Spain, Paternina, 24.
5. Sean Kelly, Ireland, PDM, 24.
6. Greg LeMond, U.S., ADR, 24.
7. Pedro Delgado, Spain, Reynolds, 33.
8. Alberto Camargo, Colombia, Cafe de Colombia, 36.
9. Raul Alcala, Mexico, PDM, 36.
10. Luis Herrera, Cafe de Colombia, 47.

OVERALL STANDINGS

1. Fignon, 80 hours, 36 minutes, 39 seconds.
2. LeMond, 50 seconds behind.
3. Delgado, Reynolds, 2:28.
4. Theunisse, 5:36.
5. Charly Mottet, France, RMO, 7:29.
6. Rooks, 7:31.
7. Lejarreta, 8:31.
8. Alcala, 11:19.
9. Robert Millar, Britain, Z-Peugeot, 14:20.
10. Kelly, 14:33.

TRACK & FIELD

Mobil Grand Prix

Results Wednesday of the IAAF-Mobil Grand Prix track and field meet in Pescara, Italy (race distances in meters unless noted):

Men

110 hurdles—1, Tonie Campbell, U.S., 13.49 seconds. 2. Jack Pierce, U.S., 13.60. 3. Tony Jarrett, Britain, 13.69.

200—1. Robson Da Silva, Brazil, 20.34. 2. Stefano Tilli, Italy, 20.52. 3. John Regis, Britain, 20.53.

400—1, Mohamed Al Malky, Oman, 45.28. 2. Raymond Pierre, U.S., 45.43. 3. Sunday Uti, Nigeria, 45.84.

1,500—1, Abdi Bile, Somalia, 3:31.20. 2, Wilfred Kirochi, Kenya, 3:32.57. 3, Gennaro Di Napoli, Italy, 3:32.98.

5,000—1, Sydney Maree, U.S., 13:24.08. 2, Vincent Rousseau, Belgium, 13:28.30. 3, Stefano Mei, Italy, 13:29.47.

Pole vault—1, Sergei Bubka, Soviet Union, 18 feet, 6½ inches. 2, Lane Lohr, U.S., 18-2½. 3, Andrea Pegoraro, Italy, 17-8½.

Long jump—1, Larry Myricks, U.S., 26-11¼. 2, Laszlo Szalma, Hungary, 25-8¼. 3, Gordon Laing, U.S., 25-7¼.

Javelin—1, Steve Buckley, Britain, 268-11. 2, Seppo Raty, Finland, 259-4. 3 Sigurdur Einarsson, Iceland, 256-11.

Women

100—1, Mary Onyali, Nigeria, 11.23. 2, Evelyn Ashford, U.S., 11.24. 3, Esther Jones, U.S., 11.31.

400 hurdles—1, Schowonda Williams, U.S., 55.70. 2, Kathy Freeman, U.S., 55.97. 3, Tina Kuusisto, Finland, 56.00.

Mile—1, Paula Ivan, Romania, 4:21.36. 2, Doina Melinte, Romania, 4:22.15. 3, Svetlana Kitova, Soviet Union, 4:22.52.

TRANSITION

BASEBALL

American League

BALTIMORE—Traded John Habyan, pitcher, to New York for Stanley Jefferson, outfielder. Assigned Jefferson to Rochester, International League.

BOSTON—Activated Jim Rice, designated hitter, from disabled list. Optioned Carlos Quintana, outfielder, to Pawtucket, International League.

NEW YORK—Assigned John Habyan, pitcher, to Columbus, International League.

TEXAS—Activated Scott Fletcher, shortstop, off 15-day disabled list. Optioned Sammy Sosa, outfielder, to Oklahoma City, American Association.

NFL Sees A Bonanza In Europe

New York Times Service

SCHAUMBURG, Illinois — National Football League owners have learned that the NFL expects to sell $50 million worth of its licensed products — like pins and caps — in Britain alone this year.

And for the first time, the British will see a live Sunday night NFL show that will include parts of live games instead of the taped highlights that had been shown there.

In an attempt to take advantage of the growing popularity of American sports around the world, the owners have voted to go international with a new spring league, the World League of American Football, that would have teams in Canada, Europe, Mexico and the United States.

Last year's worldwide NFL television revenue amounted to $2 million, but that was before television deregulation began in Europe, something on which the NFL believes it can capitalize.

In England, for example, the number of TV systems, incorporating various channels, increased to four this year with 11 expected by the end of 1989. Spain will award three private television channels in September.

As a result, the NFL and the other American professional sports leagues are contemplating thousands of hours of air time that will have to be filled with something. On the other hand, there seems to be little question that some combination of regular and cable television networks in the United States will carry the new league's games.

ABC and NBC, which are losing baseball to CBS next year, are the likely candidates, although Tex Schramm, the new league's president, said all three major networks had expressed interest.

While the league owners gave an overwhelming mandate at its meeting on Wednesday to create the new league, they were not unanimous about whether it should begin play in 1990 or 1991.

Schramm, the former president and general manager of the Dallas Cowboys, said he believed he could field teams next spring.

But Dan Rooney of the Pittsburgh Steelers, chairman of the league's international committee, said it might be better to wait until 1991. Then the new league would not have to compete with soccer's World Cup, which will be held in Italy and occupy Europe's center sports stage next year.

Other ventures with spring or summer football — the World Football League and the United States Football League — failed.

The teams in Milan, Frankfurt and Barcelona will play in stadiums that seat about 25,000. The London entry will play in the 100,000-seat Wembley stadium.

The NFL has held exhibition games in England for several years — the Cleveland Browns and the Philadelphia Eagles will play there Aug. 6 — and each of the past three games has drawn more than 70,000.

A Ryder Cup Proving Ground

The Associated Press

TROON, Scotland — As 47 Americans began their British Open onslaught Thursday, interest also started to mount for the next scheduled U.S. golfing invasion of Europe.

The outcome of the sport's oldest and most prestigious tournament will help determine what American and European golfers also will play on their respective Ryder Cup teams in September.

"You always want to make the Ryder Cup team," said Raymond Floyd, the U.S. team captain. "My players want to go and win and bring the trophy back. This year, there is a definite pride factor involved."

Floyd said the cup had taken on a greater significance since the Americans "have been beaten, and beaten handily."

After losing only three of the biennial Ryder Cup contests from the initial one in 1927 until 1985, European golf enjoyed a boom and U.S. fortunes slumped.

With Tony Jacklin, the former British Open champion, installed as team captain, the Europeans won the Cup in 1985 and repeated two years later at Muirfield Village, Ohio, their first triumph on American soil.

Floyd said money was one of the Americans' problems.

"Guys leaving college come on the professional tour, have a wonderful run for a month of two, then look in their bank balance and see they have three-quarters of a million dollars," Floyd said.

"The attitude about playing has changed. Winning used to be the important thing. The money was nice to have, but it was not the most important thing. Today, the American player doesn't have that strong desire to win anymore; he has the strong desire to win all this money."

When the two continents meet at the Belfry in England in two months, Jacklin will be in charge of Europe again as his team goes for its third straight Ryder Cup success. The 1985 and '87 defeats were the first time the United States had been beaten in consecutive Ryder Cup matches.

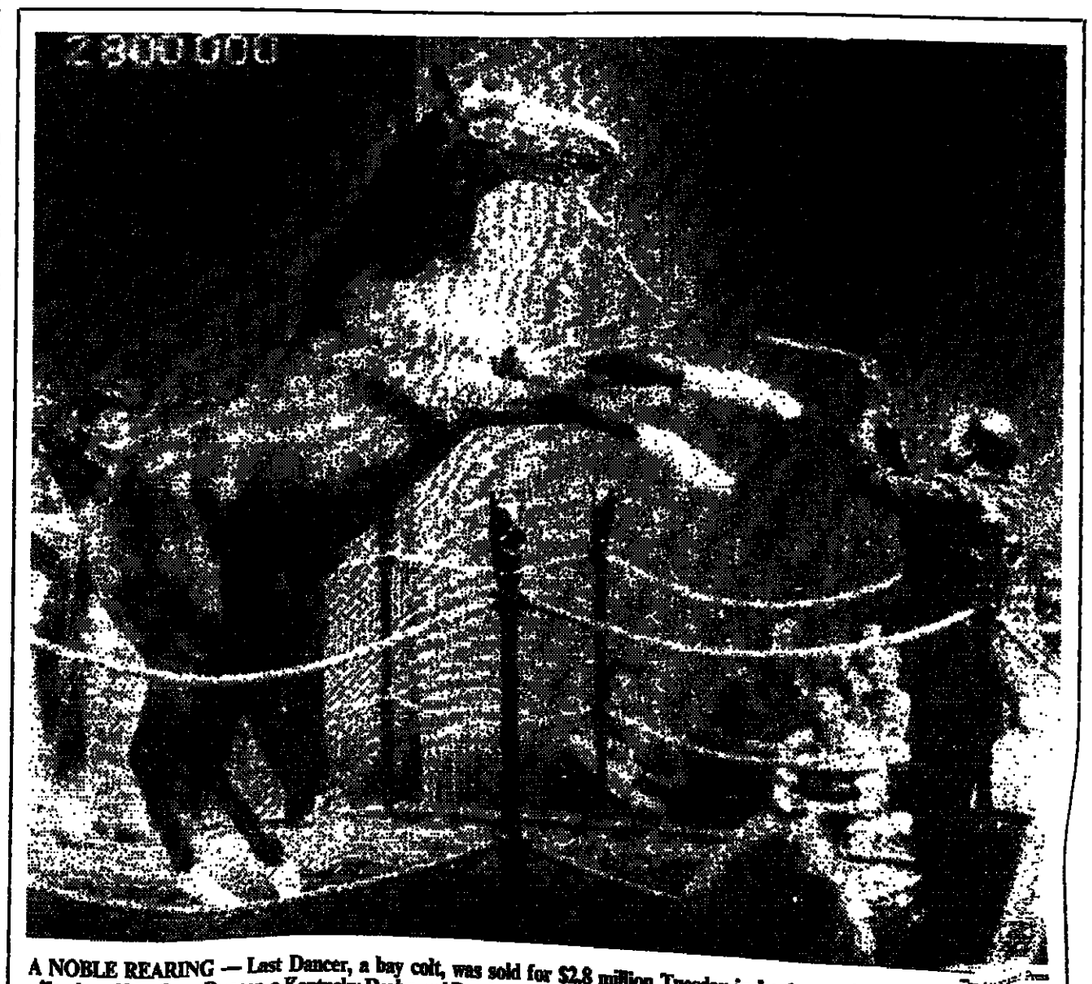
Despite the current European dominance of world golf, Jacklin discounts any talk of his players being the favorites.

"I know what a fickle game match play is," he said at a news conference with Floyd on Wednesday. "We shall be readily prepared and have the best team we can muster. Obviously we are confident. But the last thing we will ever be is overconfident."

John Lindsay, executive director of the British PGA, said 85 percent of public tickets have been sold. A crowd of 30,000, including up to 2,000 from the United States, is expected to watch each day's matches.

Lindsay's U.S. counterpart, Jim Awtrey, said the U.S. team wanted the ornate golden trophy back.

"The only thing that I've asked of John is that he makes sure the case that holds the Ryder Cup has been strengthened and is ready for the trip back to the United States," Awtrey said.



The Associated Press

A NOBLE REARING — Last Dancer, a bay colt, was sold for $2.8 million Tuesday in Lexington, Kentucky. He is the last offspring of Northern Dancer, a Kentucky Derby and Preakness winner and one of the great thoroughbred stallions of the century.

POSTCARD

The Surrogate Traveler

By Carolyn Battista
New York Times Service

GUILFORD, Connecticut — Say you are bound for Belgium or Bulgaria or Burundi. You may want to send postcards on the trip, but you don't want to waste your valuable vacation time buying and addressing them.

Or, say you are strictly an armchair traveler, yearning for views of Avignon, Naples or Honolulu.

Either way, Palmer Chambers is your man. From his home here, he makes a business of supplying thousands of postcards to efficient travelers who stock up before they take off and to avid collectors who never leave home.

Chambers calls his business Foreign Cards, and he carries cards that depict about 125 countries, as well as all 50 states. He is not sure how many cities are included.

"Cities I've never counted," he said. But he estimates that he has "a few hundred thousand cards," filed alphabetically by city, state, country or topic (like "lighthouses"). "I feel fairly certain that I *have at least 20,000 different* views," he said.

Orders arrive by mail and phone. When ordering by mail, customers may check off choices, from Andorra to Zimbabwe, on forms provided by Chambers. Occasionally, a customer comes to their door.

Orders have been coming since 1978, when Chambers bought a small postcard business, Beforehand Cards, and began expanding it. At the time, he was 65 and had decided to retire from his long career in mail-order vitamin sales, a field that he felt had grown too competitive.

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He said that the postcard business fits in with his lifetime interest in geography and is not competitive, because very few do what he does. He said he knew of only one man in Indiana who carried a wide variety of U.S. cards and of a man in Sweden who dealt in international cards.

Chambers said that Beforehand Postcards handled cards that primarily depicted major European cities and were printed specifically for the company.

Chambers's views are of more places and from more sources. He deals with wholesale distributors for U.S. cards, once purchased postcards from a man who had inherited a stock of 50,000 cards, and deals with European printers and publishers for more than European views.

He gets African views from a French printer. "Cuban cards I get through trading with Czechoslovakia," he said. "They send me cards from all the communist countries except Albania."

Sometimes Chambers sends checks to trade and tourist bureaus in foreign countries and asks that the checks be forwarded to someone who deals in postcards. When he wrote to a bureau in Brazil, he received an invitation to attend a trade fair in Sao Paulo with all expenses paid. He almost threw the *invitation out, thinking it was a* junky sweepstakes offer.

"But it was on the up and up. I was met at the airport and stayed in the best hotel," said Chambers, who used his three-day visit to buy 3,000 postcards.

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When a family friend went to the Galapagos Islands, Chambers asked her to check cards to see where they were printed. "We got some Ecuadorian postcards from that," said his wife, Britta.

He and his wife also travel frequently, and of course when they do, they bring back postcards.

"I hardly ever come back without three or four thousand," he said, recalling journeys that included Hawaii and the West, Mexico *and France.*

Chambers puts small classified ads in Holiday-Travel Magazine, International Travel News and Postcard Collectors Monthly. He *sends out order forms listing his* available cards and also issues updates for his regular customers.

Mrs. Chambers noted that vacationing doctors, lawyers and business people often purchase cards and have their secretaries address them before they leave. Then they are set to mail the cards from exotic locations.

Concerns offering trips as incentives for sales workers or other employees often buy the cards to mail to the employees "to whet their appetites," she said. Her husband spoke of a New Haven artist who bought cards of European harbors, then painted many variations of them.

"He practically made a living with them," said Chambers.

Fantasy Redesigned at Disney Park

By Patricia Leigh Brown
New York Times Service

LAKE BUENA VISTA, Florida — At exactly 9 each morning, an expectant horde of travelers, some wearing Mouse ears and perched on the shoulders of their patient fathers, make their way into carefully engineered kingdom, part urban planning and part fairy dust.

The "streetmosphere" they encounter is the envy of many architects. With the opening of the 110-acre (44 hectare) Disney-MGM Studios, the theme park design principles that the first generation of "imagineers" pioneered in Disneyland and Disney World have been reinterpreted.

When Disneyland opened in California in 1955, its planners "looked to turn-of-the-century Main Streets for inspiration," said the architect Bob Weis, 31, who is the chief designer and "executive producer" of the new park. "The Deco buildings of the 1930s are my generation's equivalent. Where the Magic Kingdom is almost entirely a fantasy, our Hollywood Boulevard is more literal. We had a nostalgia for things that were gritty and urban."

According to Weis, Disney's new generation of fantasy engineers, most of them in their 30s, includes many architectural preservationists who look to history for inspiration.

To venerable Disney design principles, they have added a touch of reality, including billboards and a gas station that houses wheelchair and stroller rentals. "We'd never done a gas station before," Weis said, "but felt we couldn't do an urban street without it."

The architectural critic Peter Blake once argued that the Disney theme parks were the "only truly interesting new towns constructed in the United States since World War II."

"If the definition of good design is to serve people, Disney has had a profound effect," said James W. Rouse, the developer of the influential "festival marketplaces," including Harborplace in Baltimore.

Design lessons from Disney World have been applied to shopping malls, airports, town house developments and retirement communities and will doubtless reach their zenith at the 4,800-acre Euro Disneyland which is to open outside Paris in 1992.

That Zip-a-Dee-Doo-Dah style also has been adopted by architects like Michael Graves and Robert A.M. Stern. On Hollywood Boulevard in the new Disney-MGM Studios, "Hooray for Hollywood" emanates mysteriously from fluted Deco facades and Disney cast members, as employees are called, dress like Hedda Hopper.

John Hench, 81, one of the original Walt Disney Co. animators, and considered the éminence grise of Disney design, explained the psychology behind some of the designs that draw over 23 million to Disney World each year.

Hench began working at the old Hyperion Studios in 1939, when the entire corps of Disney designers numbered less than a dozen. At the time, he didn't think the company would survive, he said. "Animation was too labor-intensive. I thought, boy, this place will never last."

Today, as a senior vice president of Walt Disney Imagineering, he shepherds theme park concepts, from costumes to graphic design. Disney theme parks begin with a circular plan, revolving around Cinderella's castle at the Magic Kingdom and now an elaborate reproduction of the Grauman's Chinese Theater at Disney-MGM.

"Mickey was all circles," Hench said. "We remember our experiences with circular things. Round shapes are generally softer; they evoke clouds, hills, babies and so forth."

"Walt's thing was reassurance," said Hench. "The message is, 'You're going to be okay.' He *anticipated the mindset people* come to a place like this for. There's a kind of balance and order here that people feel without being too conscious of it."

Reassurance reigns, from the parks' near-maniacal cleanliness to the officially decreed "Kodak picture spots." The family car is abandoned in favor of walking; the alternatives include monorails, ski lifts, spinning teacups and whirling Dumbos. Everything is visually coordinated.

Hench took his interviewer on a design safari through the Magic Kingdom, considered the mother ship of Disney design. Designed by animators, Hench among them, the images in the Magic Kingdom unfold sequentially like an animated cartoon. On Main Street, the air was redolent with chocolate. That was deliberate, he explained. "We blow the candy scents out with an air blower." The street is also completely color-coordinated and there is a profusion of color.

"Sometimes, they've only got just a glance, so we lift the colors," he said. There is little black. Black, Hench noted, "is associated with mystery and holes and things."

Fanciful Main Street buildings are loaded with ornament. Though the synchronized styles look replicated, they are Victorian make believe. "Everything is slimmer than it should be, and it soars," Hench said. "We take what the original architects were trying to say about optimism and give it a push."

Main Street is built to seven-eighths scale. The idea is borrowed from medieval cathedrals, in which a "door-within-a-door" brings a massive building down to human scale. The Harmony Barbershop, the Disney Emporium and other "ye olde" shops use forced perspective, getting smaller as they go up. Hench explained: "You can handle anything if it gets down to your size."

The Magic Kingdom has about 25,000 signs. The result is deliberate sensory overload. Under this spell, real and surreal converge.

"People come here loaded with good intentions," Hench explained. "But like all humans, they've brought two things with them — last week's hurt or pain, which they can't forget yet, and next month's payment or God know's what. So we overwhelm them."

"Everywhere they go, we catch their attention; they have to take all this in," he continued. "They say 'Gee, we had a good time.' They don't know why. It's because they dropped those two things they'd been carrying. They forget tomorrow and they forget yesterday."

The gothic promise of Cinderella's castle looms large. Clearly *visible landmarks are an important* Disney design element. Walt Disney called such optical targets "wienies." The wienie theory dates back to the original conception of Disneyland.

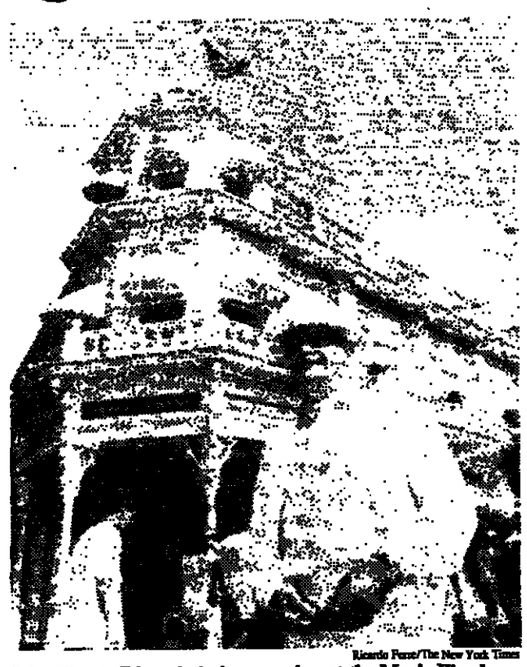
"The wienie is really a beckoning finger," Hench said. "It's kind of a reward. If you have a corridor, at the end there has to be something to justify you going that distance. The farther away you recognize danger, or a friend, the more comfortable you feel."

The wienie at the new Disney-MGM Studios is a painstaking reproduction of Grauman's Chinese Theater, ripping Chinese architecture by way of Trader Vic's.

At the Disney-MGM Studios, the general feeling is more subtle than that of the Magic Kingdom. In contrast to Main Street, Hollywood Boulevard is designed to look lived-in. Styles and color schemes are less exaggerated; Art Deco buildings have been aged with washes to mute the pastels.

Although based on tradition, building designs along the boulevard are amalgams of existing Hollywood Deco landmarks. A kiosk at the center, for example, is *based loosely on the streamlined* Moderne "Crossroads of the World" shopping center entrance on Sunset Boulevard. But instead of an 8-foot-diameter globe atop the pylon, there is a figure of Mickey Mouse.

The attempt to interject architectural history book realism represents an evolution in Disney design philosophy. At the Magic Kingdom, "We'd always favored theatrics," Mr. Hench said. Of course, reality is relative. There is no Schwab's Drugstore. There are no sultry starlets. And, as befits a place where policemen cite visitors for having too much fun, this resolutely remains Disney World rather than Los Angeles.



Ricardo Perez/The New York Times

John Hench, Disney's éminence grise, at the Magic Kingdom.

PEOPLE

Jim Bakker Is Silent At Trial of Ex-Aides

PTL founder Jim Bakker refused to answer questions in the federal tax evasion trial of two former aides on the ground that he might incriminate himself. Bakker appeared only because his attorn and failed to quash a subpoena compe ch to ling him to testify for the defens 104 He entered U.S. District Court es. Charlotte, North Carolina, befo the jury returned from an afte the noon break in the trial of Jam the and David Taggart. David Taggar ers, 32, was Bakker's top personal aide ays and James Taggart, 35, was th in television ministry's interior deco an rator. ed. hat 5 is

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The confrontational televisi nal show of the boisterous arch-conse who vative Morton Downey Jr., the v with tim of advertiser defections a her perhaps Downey's own controve ied sial behavior, is being canceled, t had show's producers and syndicat say. The final episode of the "M een ton Downey Jr. Show" was tap she June 30, said the syndicator, M dair Inc., and co-producers WWOR-Test- and Quantum Media Inc. The ; the show will run Sept. 15, when ck. rent syndication contracts exp ked they said. Stations around eek country had been dropping Dr ney's show in recent months and addition, published reports sai cently only 24 of the 71 stati 44 still carrying the show had rene ed for next season. Ratings were go but advertisers were abandoni the show, forcing local stations o bail out, executive producer Bi Boggs said.

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Laurence Olivier's ashes will buried in the resting place of kin and queens — Westminster Abbe A spokeswoman for the abbey sa Olivier's family asked for and w granted permission to bury his re mains there. "There will be a me morial service and at a later date there will be a memorial plaque," the spokeswoman said. She said a spot in the abbey hasn't been picked out yet for Lord Olivier, who died July 11, and, unlike poets who have "Poet's Corner," there is no designated area for actors. Only three other actors — David Garrick, the finest actor of the early 19th century; Sir Henry Irving, the first actor to be knighted; and Dame Sybil Thorndike — are buried in Westminster Abbey.

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